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CHRISTMAS VIOLETS.

BY ANDREW LANG.

Last night I found the violets
You sent me once across the sea,
From garden-beds that the winter frets
In summer-lands they came to me.

Still fragrant of the English earth,
Still hushed from the frozen dew,
To me they spoke of Christmas mirth,
They spoke of England, spoke of you.

The flowers are scentless, black and sere,
The perfume long has passed away,
The sea whose tides are year by year
Least between us, chill and gray.

But we have reached a windless age,
The haven of a happy clime,
You do not dread the winter's rage,
Although we missed the summer time.

And like the flower's breath over sea,
Across the gulf of time and pain,
To-night return the memory
Of love that lived not all in vain.

TOMMY'S CHRISTMAS.

BY CHARLES BRAINARD.

Such a queer place!

It was not a house nor a schoolhouse. It was high and dark and like a cavern.

On one side a plain wall went up into the dark somewhere overhead. On the other stood a row of great wooden pipes with black mouths all in a line, like the mouths of dragons, with teeth and great ears at the sides. Beyond these was a piece of heavy woodwork, and further on great arches stood in the dim light. And in one place was a bit of colored light and part of an angel's face, shining like gold.

Close to the row of black-mouthed pipes stood Tommy, the bellows boy. It was ten o'clock in the morning, and he was dragging the wooden handle up and down as fast as his little hands could move. As it went down his long yellow hair fell over his blue eyes, and as it went up, the locks flew back above his broad white forehead again. His task was a hard one. It was Christmas. The four singers who stood in front of the organ sang long and loud, and the huge instrument roared and thundered so that he could hardly think.

Poor Tommy! It was a sorry Christmas for him. At the long rehearsal, the night before his arms and body had ached so that when he went to bed he could hardly sleep, and to-day there is a great deal of music. They are singing about the Christ child, and peace and good will to men. The great pipes seem to thunder around him. He would like to stop and listen, only that little piece of white lead before him, that shows whether there is wind enough in the organ, keeps dancing up and down, and he must blow and blow or the music will stop.

The anthems are long, so very long, and his arms ache, and his head aches with what seems to him, in his weariness, the growls that roll out of the dragon's mouths. Still they keep singing about good will toward men, and Tommy toils away at the heavy bellows. If they could only stop for a short time. On and on flows the glorious music, and Tommy gushes up the bellows with a sigh and presses it down again by hugging on to it with all his little weight.

There! The choir has stopped. Now there will be a little rest while the minister prays. The tired boy sinks down upon the floor his head resting on one of the dragon's ears upon the side of the huge organ, and shuts his eyes. There is no seat, not even a stool, and he must sit on the floor. He does not mean to sleep, only to rest—rest that his poor little weary body longs for. The organist will knock on the wall when he is to begin again.

It was a very long prayer, and the tired boy after trying in vain to keep the heavy lids from closing over the weary eyes, fell fast asleep in the great dark organ loft.

Suddenly there was a little knock on the wall. Tommy's head sank lower, and his poor little blistered hand fell listlessly on the floor.

Another and louder knock. Tommy paid no heed and the knocking increased. Then it was quiet for a moment, and a man's step was heard on the creaking floor. Then Tommy received a cruel blow on the head, and woke up to find the organist standing over him ready to strike again.

He crept out of the reach of the threatening hand and tried to get up, but his little legs refused to hold him.

"Take hold of the lever and blow for your life, or I'll—"

"You'll what?" asked a sweet voice behind him.

Tommy looked up and saw the soprano singer beside the organist. Tommy gazed upon the grand lady in her elegant silks, and thought that somehow one of the angels had stepped down from the painted windows.

"For shame!" said she, "to strike the boy. Poor little fellow, he was tired, and no wonder. Think how you have used the organ last night and to-day."

"But the voluntary; it must go on. There! The prayer is over. What shall I do? Get up. Hurry! It's no time now to rest."

Tommy got up and took hold of the bellows-handle to keep from falling down. The organist slunk away, but the beautiful lady remained. Tommy looked up timidly and said:

"I was tired, ma'am, and it's Christmas day, and—"

Here he began to drag up the heavy handle, and the music broke out in a fierce roar—and then died away with a groan and a squeak—and that was all Tommy knew about it.

The next thing he knew he felt himself in something soft and warm. He opened his eyes, and the face of the beautiful lady was close to his. She was holding him in her arms. He felt the soft silk next her face. He was so tired, and it was so nice and warm that he shut his eyes. What was it? Was he dead and gone to heaven? Was this one of the angels his mother spoke about when she went away? Perhaps it was his real mother.

He opened his eyes. No. There was the organ. The great organ was booming beside him, and oh, how queer! The tenor man, with his white gloves was blowing the organ.

"Do you feel better, my child?" whispered the lady.

"Yes'm."

"And were you sick?"

"No'm. I was so tired. There was a 'hearsal last night, and it's Christmas, and they always have lots of music, and I fell asleep. I was very tired."

"Poor child! Don't they give you a seat?"

"No'm. I always stands, and—"

"Look out," said the grand gentleman at the bellows, "your part comes next."

"Yes, I see. Never mind; I'll sit and sing here. They will never know the difference. Say, little boy, do you feel comfortable?"

Tommy smiled and said: "Yes, it's very pleasant. But you will be tired—"

"Never mind that. What is your name?"

"Tommy."

"Where does your mother live, Tommy?"

"I haven't any mother. That is, any real mother, you know."

"Your real mother is—" Here she began to sing, oh, so sweet and loud, close to his ear

"And He shall reign forever and ever."

Tommy nodded his head and shut his eyes.

Then the tenor man at the bellows sang:

"And He shall reign forever and ever."

Then they both sang, and Tommy listened still with his eyes closed.

The beautiful lady stopped and said, "How long have you blown the organ, Tommy?"

"More'n a year."

"Do you like it?"

"No. Yes, sometimes when he plays soft and pretty."

Again the voice of the lady broke forth in holy song, rising majestically and echoing along the shadowy arches,—

"And He shall reign forever and ever."

How the organ pealed, the dragons seemed to roar, and the white feather in the beautiful lady's hat waved in the breath that came out of the black mouths!

"Now comes the next piece," said the tenor man. "Can you manage the solo with that child in your arms?"

"Yes. Never fear."

Tommy thought he ought to get up, but the lady's arm was around him fast and tight, and before he could stir she began to sing,—

"Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden."

Tommy had never heard anything so beautiful. He opened his eyes and smiled, and the lady smiled and sang,—

"And He will give rest unto your souls."

Then he heard the organ again. "Oh, that was beautiful!"

"Did you like it, Tommy?" Again she took up the strain,—

"And He shall speak peace, peace unto your souls."

Tommy thought he was in heaven, or that earth must somehow have changed into a paradise this glorious Christmas morn.

"Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden."

The lady was singing differently now, in a voice as low as the mellowed notes of the organ, and with exquisite tenderness.

"Bravo!" said the tenor man.

The lady smiled and said, "I'm singing to Tommy now. If the people hear too, it is all right, but I'm only singing for Tommy."

The boy's whole face lighted with pleasure, and the tenor man laughed, and the beautiful lady smiled and sang—

"And He shall speak peace, peace unto your souls,"

and then continued in a long, glad strain that seemed full of rejoicing.

Presently she stopped and Tommy said, "That was good!" Then he seemed to think about something, and the beautiful lady appeared to know all about it, for she asked—

"Would you like to sing, Tommy?"

"Yes'm. Only—only—I have to blow—and—no—I'd rather—"

"Rather what?"

"I'd rather play.

"Play!" said the tenor man. "Play with tops and things?"

"No sir. Play the organ. I mean to—some day."

"Look out again! here's the next solo."

"Yes." said the lady and then she sang again—

"And He shall feed His flocks like a shepherd, and carry the lambs in His arms."

When she sang that she brushed the boy's hair back with her jeweled hand, and, drawing him close, sang—

"And gather the lambs with in His arms,"

and kissed him. Then the organ went on alone.

"So you'd like to play the organ, Tommy?"

"Yes'm, I would."

"Really and truly?"

"Yes'm; really and truly," said he, trying to rise.

"Be quiet, Tommy. Lie still. I cannot sing if you—"

Her voice mounted up in song again, growing softer in measured cadences—

"And He shall speak peace, peace unto your souls."

Peace! Lower and more plaintive grew the notes of the organ. They died away in silence. Then followed the benediction—

"And now my grace, mercy and peace be with you."

There was a rustle—more music—the people were going out.

"Mercy and peace—forever," said the lady softly. Tommy felt himself lifted and placed upon his feet, An ungloved hand was placed within his own. Down the stairs he passed. Out into the frosty Christmas air he was led, to the home of his new found friend. And there he found both shelter and love—a foretaste of the higher and happier home on high.

Years have passed. There is silver in the lady's hair. She no longer sits among the singers. The old organist is gone. In his place sits another, who year by year takes up the anthem of the centuries. The lady listens to him with more than a Christmas joy and thanksgiving in her heart. She has been his guardian and benefactor through his orphaned childhood, and in his promising manhood—for it is Tommy to whom she is listening—she finds the full reward for her Christ-like charity to one of "His little ones."

ARTIFICIAL GOODNESS.

Some years ago we were startled by the reports of the ill-adapted food on which children in certain parts of the manufacturing districts were fed, or rather were not fed; we were startled by the high death rate of very young children in certain towns. Yet we might have known it would be so. These are the necessary fruits of all such legislation as that of factory acts or of state education and compulsion, which forces on parents a certain view of their duty instead of leaving them, slowly and painfully though it may be, to learn it intelligently for themselves. Official regulation and free mental perception of what is right and wise do not and can not co-exist. I see no possible way in which you can reconcile these great state services and the conditions under which men have to make true progress in themselves. At least, if you are to do so, you must first get rid of certain great facts in nature. At present we live under the condition which, unfortunately, seems likely to last our time or a little longer, that no great human qualities are developed where you take away the opportunities for their development, that they do not grow spontaneously and without pressure, that each action by which for the moment the good and the bad are placed on the same level—for example, the selfish and the unselfish parent, or the drunkard and the sober man—tends to delay the emergence of the better type out of the inferior type. Every such kind of action relieves the unworthy of the consequences of their actions, and takes from the worthy the occasions of acquiring, and preserving, and strengthening those qualities that are good and useful. In a word, so far as you are able to do it for the moment, you make goodness unnecessary; and as unfortunately the world was constructed on a plan which makes goodness an essential element obtaining happiness, you are trying to go by one road while Nature is trying to go by another.—*Popular Science Monthly for January.*

BLOODY SWEAT.

This rare affection, which has always excited in a high degree the interest and attention of medical observers, consists essentially of a hæmorrhage from the unbroken surface of the skin. But, inasmuch as it takes place from the net work of small vessels which surround the sweat-glands, and makes its appearance through the opening of the sweat-ducts, it is not inappropriately, after all, named "bloody sweat."

The discharge is generally intermittent, or at least remittent, and paroxysmal in its nature, the intervals varying from a few hours to months. Sometimes it is pure blood which coagulates in crusts or gouts upon the surface, sometimes it is so intermixed with serum or the perspiratory fluid as to be merely a more or less deeply colored bloody liquid.

Its extent varies extremely: it may make its appearance over the whole or nearly the whole of the surface of the body, but more commonly it is confined to some selected regions, generally those in which the skin is thin and delicate. It most frequently appears as a more or less copious and continued oozing from the surface, which, when wiped away, rapidly or slowly reappears from numerous minute or indistinguishable points, but it has been seen to spring up in a distinct jet from the surface.

It is often associated with eruptions upon the skin, but quite as often there is nothing of the kind. Every age and both sexes have furnished examples of it, though it is most common in females, and especially in nervous and hysterical women. Bloody sweat may be produced by overwhelming mental emotions, and marks the acme of such perturbing passions as terror, anguish, despair, etc.—*Popular Science Monthly for January.*

The profits to Moody and Sankey on the sale of their revival hymn books are said to have reached half a million dollars. No other publications in that field have approached these in popularity. The proceeds are divided equally between the evangelists. Moody has endowed a school with a part of his share, and it is now reported that Sankey is about to do something handsomely philanthropic.

—Quinine pills (1 grain each) to the number of nearly 500 can, it is stated, be made out of an ounce or that drug, which has been selling recently at eighty-eight cents per ounce.

AN AMERICAN ARISTOCRAT.

From an article by Eugene V. Smalley, on "The Kalispel Country," in the January *Century*, we quote the following:

"There is a mistake notion among philanthropic people in the East that the Indian is a much abused person, who is entitled to the lively sympathy of mankind. Unquestionably there have been plenty of instances of broken treaties and individual and tribal wrongs; but, looking at the matter, not from the historical but from the actual point of view, it must be admitted that the aborigine on a reservation has more rights and privileges than a white man enjoys. If I could have the privileges on this reservation which the Indian has, said Major Ronan, the Indian agent, as we were driving through the lovely Mission Valley, I would resign my office at once, settle down on one of these streams, build a house, fence in all the land I wanted, and get me a big herd of cattle.' The Indian or the half-breed, explained the agent, can inclose as much land as he pleases, and use as much as he wants for a stock range. He pays no taxes, and rides free on the railroads. If his tools get out of repair, or his horses need shoeing, the Government employs a blacksmith to work for him. He takes wheat to the agency flour mill, where it is ground by the Government, and his logs to the agency saw mill; to be made into lumber of the dimensions he wishes. If he is sick, the Government supplies him with medicines and a doctor. The missionaries educate his children in a boarding school, and furnish him with the comforts of religion without charge. If too idle to work, he knows that the Government will in no event let him starve. If he tries, he can become a rich man by the mere increase of his cattle and horses. Now, how does it stand with the white citizen? Instead of thousands of acres, he can get from the Government only one hundred and sixty, and on them he must pay taxes and 'rustle for a living,' as the Western phrase goes. The Indian is our American Aristocrat. He owns the whole landscape; he toils not, save in a fitful way as it suits his pleasure, and he spends his time in hunting, fishing, horse-racing, gambling, and loafing. It will be argued, I know that the Indians once owned the whole country, and that their reservations and the privileges they have upon them are after all but a small compensation for what they have lost. This, again, is a mistake. No people own a country because they roam over it before others come to share its occupancy. If a few hundred white men should chance to be the first inhabitants of a territory large enough for a great State, who would say that they owned all the land by reason of that circumstance?

MEXICAN INGENUITY.—A friend who has been travelling in Mexico, brings back a good story illustrative of the peculiar lack of inventiveness of the people of our sister republic. A church was lately built at Lagos, on the main line of the Mexican Central Railroad, and when finished the fathers were annoyed to find that a big hole, from which the clay for the adobes used in constructing the edifice had been excavated, remained directly in front of the main entrance. Orders were given to have the unsightly hole filled up. This was done by shoveling into it earth and clay from the nearest bank. But this, of course, left another hole, and so the painstaking Mexicans went to work and filled up that in like manner, leaving another gap in the ground, which was then filled, and the operation was repeated until the hole was run out of town, so to speak, and the good fathers congratulated themselves on being rid of an unsightly nuisance. People who wonder why the Mexicans are not more enterprising than they are, will find in this little tale one explanation of the difficulty which stands in the way of a rapid development of the country.

THE RUSSIAN STOVE.—The Russian stove is made of fire-resisting porcelain, is always ornamental, and frequently a highly artistic, handsome piece of furniture. Internally it is divided by thick fire-clay walls into several upright chambers of flues, usually six in number. Some dry firewood is lighted in a suitable fireplace, and is supplied with only sufficient air to effect combustion, all of which enters below and passes through the flue. The productions of combustion being thus undiluted with unnecessary cold air, are very highly heated, and in this state pass up and down through the different compartments. At the the end of this long journey they have given up most of their heat to the twenty-four heat absorbing surfaces of the fire clay walls, then all communication with the chimney is cut off, the fire is put out having done its work, and the interior of the stove has bottled up its caloric ready for emission into the room, and, passing through the non-conducting walls of the stove is radiated into the apartments.

The way to go to sleep is not by repeating verses or staring at nothing but blank darkness, or counting, but by not thinking at all. For instance, as the mind takes up a train of thought it should be instantly recalled. It will, of course, directly settle upon something else; again recall it. In fact, do not meditate at all. There is nothing tiresome about this process; on the contrary, it is rather amusing, and a person who first tries it will be surprised to find how soon he will begin to lose himself. As the mind put out feelers, it is to be continually patted down, and in an incredibly short time it will withdraw itself and like a tired child go to sleep.

WANTED—A WIFE.

"Tobacco is the tomb of love," writes a modern novelist of high standing; but with every respect for his authority, I beg to say it was quite the contrary in my case.

Twenty-one years ago, I was sitting by my fire-side totting up innumerable pages of my bachelor housekeeping book until, tired and weary, I jerked the book on the mantel-piece. I was then in the wholesale business, yet one morning's totting of carrots and mutton chops would tire me a thousand times more than twenty-four hours of honest ledger work. I sighed, not from love, but from labor; for I had never been in love. Is this to go on forever? thought I as I took my third whiff, and looked dreamily through the thin smoke as it ascended between me and a large print of the capture of Gibralter. I sighed again, and off flew the button of my husband. The button settled the business. I pitied my own lonely state. But how was the matter to be accomplished? I was a bashful man. Accordingly I thought of an advertisement; yet with no practical design of doing business, but, as I persuaded myself, for a joke, so I scribbled in pencil on the back of a letter the following:

WANTED, A WIFE.—The advertiser does not require cash, but only a companion. He is six and twenty, and, tired of single, he thinks he can settle down to married life. As men go, he believes he has a moderate share of temper, and want of time is his only reason for having recourse to the newspapers. He has enough means for himself and a second party, and is willing to treat at once. He is quite aware that a great many attempts to convert his honest intentions into an extravagant joke will be made, but he warns all rash intruders. If he finds a man hardy enough to make sport of his affections, he will thrash him; if a woman, he will forgive her. He has a heart for the sincere, a horsewhip for the impertinent. In either case all applications will be promptly attended to if addressed to P. P., at the office of this paper. None but principals need apply.

I had no very great idea that anything but fun would result; and I certainly had not the slightest notion of involving myself in a personal collision with any one; still the presentiment that it was not designed to be all a barren joke pressed upon me. On Saturday the advertisement appeared, and I heard its style canvassed by all my friends, and it was jokingly suggested by more than one that I was the domestically destitute individual who put it forth.

On Monday morning I sent a boy to the newspaper office for P. P.'s letters. I expected he might be followed by some curious and inquisitive persons; so I told him on his way back to call at a bachelor neighbor's of mine for a book. The trick told. The lad was followed by some persons who never lost sight of him until they ran him to my friend's, and then they went back and announced that he was the advertiser. I thus discharged in full one or two practical jokes which my neighbor had played upon me.

The answers were of the usual character; several seeking to elicit my name, and still more suggesting places of meeting, where I was to exhibit myself with a flower in my buttonhole and a white handkerchief in my hand. One only looked like business. It was from a lady, who proposed an interview at a neighboring city, about forty miles north. She said there was something so frank and straightforward in my advertisement that she was convinced that it was real, and she could rely upon my keeping her name secret, if, after we met, nothing came of the meeting. She would therefore meet me at the National Hotel on a certain day, and if mutual approbation did not follow the interview, why there was no harm done.

A presentiment impelled me to accept and keep the engagement. Part of the way was by coach. There were but two inside, myself and a pleasant, talkative, honest-faced elderly gentleman. We had no trouble, therefore, in making ourselves agreeable to one another; so much so, that as the coach approached my place of destination, and the old gentleman learned that I meant to stop there that night, he asked me to waive ceremony and have a cup of tea with him after I had dined.

The "fair engagement" was not till the next day, and as I liked the old gentleman, I accepted. I had no difficulty in finding him, for he was a man of substance and some importance in the place. I was shown into the drawing room. My old friend received me heartily, and introduced me to his wife and five daughters.

"All spinsters, sir," said he, whom an indiscriminating world seems disposed to leave upon my hands."

"If we don't sell, papa," said the eldest, who, with her sisters, seemed to reflect their father's fun, "it is not for want of puffing, for all your introductions are advertisements."

At the mention of the last word I felt a little discomposed, and almost regreted my engagement for the next day, when that very night perhaps my providential opportunity had arrived. I found them a very pleasant, friendly family, and was surprised to find I forgot all my shyness and timidity, encouraged by their good-tempered ease and conversation. They did not inquire whether I was married or single. I, however, in the freedom of the moment, volunteered the information of my bachelorhood. I thought I had no sooner communicated the fact than the girls passed round a glance of arch intelligence. My sensations were between pleasure and confusion, as a suspicion crossed my mind and helped, I felt, to color my cheek. Presently, however, the eldest, with an assumed indifference which cost her an effort, asked where I was staying.

"At the National Hotel," I answered with some embarrassment. It was with some difficulty they restrained a laugh, they bit their lips, and I had no longer a suspicion, I was certain. So, after having some music, when I arose to depart I mustered courage, as I bade them good bye, to say aside to the eldest: "P. P, consider this the interview?" Innocence told me I had sent my random arrow to the right quarter, so I pressed the matter no further at that moment, but I did her hand.

I remained in at my hotel next day until an hour after the appointed time, but no one put in an appearance.

"Then," thought I while performing my toilet, "since the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain," so I walked across to my old friend's. The young ladies were in. The eldest was engaged with some embroidery at the window. I had therefore an opportunity, as I lent over the frame, to whisper. "S. S. is not punctual."

The crimson in her face and neck was now so deep, that a skeptic himself would no longer doubt. That evening, in her father's garden, she confessed that she and her sisters had conspired to bring me up on a fool's errand, never meaning, of course, to keep the engagement.

"Then," said I, "since you designed to take me in, you must consent to make me happy."

"And what did she say, papa?" asks my second daughter, who is looking over my shoulder as I write.

"Why, you little goose, ask your mamma what her answer was."

ALCOHOL AND HEREDITY.

"Not one of the transmitted wrongs, physicial or mental, is more certainly passed on to those yet unborn than the wrongs inflicted by alcohol."—Dr. B. W. Richardson.

"The habit of the parent becomes the all but irresistible instinct of the child."—Dr. Elam.

"Many drinkers who were never drunk have yet transmitted very unstable nervous systems to their children."—Dr. Anstie.

"All the diseases arising from drinking spirituous or fermented liquors are liable to become hereditary, even to the third generation, increasing, if the cause be continued, till the family becomes extinct."—Prof. Darwin.

"A father or mother who drinks is almost certain to deprave and ruin the morals of some of their offspring."—Dr. Drysdale.

"It is now well known how apt intemperance is to become hereditary, and to beget various forms of insanity."—Prof. G. H. B Macleod.

"It is quite certain that the children of habitual drunkards are in a larger proportion idiotic than other children, and in a larger proportion themselves habitual drunkards, and they are also in a larger proportion liable to the ordinary forms of acquired insanity."—Dr. Mitchell, Lunacy Commissioner.

"The children of drunkards are deficient in bodily and vital energy, and are predisposed by their very organizations to a craving for alcoholic stimulants."—Sir W. A. F. Browne, Lunacy Commissioner.

"To drag an alcoholic from his fatal habit is not only to restore an individual to health, but it is to put him in a condition to procreate other than imbeciles, epileptics, or fools."—Dr. Magnan.

"Persistent drunkards, in nine cases out of ten, plant the seeds of insanity and the allied nervous diseases in their offspring."—Dr. A. Wynter.

"I have little doubt that a large proportion of the great infantile mortality may be traced to drunkenness in the parents."—Mr. W. C. Garman.

"A host of facts might be brought forward to prove that drunkenness in parents, especially that form known as dipsomania, is a cause of idiocy, suicide, or insanity in their offspring."—Dr. Maudsley.

"Alcoholism is a disease that may be transmitted as phthisis is from parent to child, and developed in after life."—Dr. Newman.

GERMAN USE OF TURPENTINE.—An article in the *Ugeskrift for Ledger* describes Dr. Vilandt's successful use of the oil of turpentine in the treatment and prophylaxis of diphtheria and kindred diseases. He states that he has never seen any of these diseases spread from a sick child to other members of the family when this remedy was employed. His method is to pour from twenty to forty drops of a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and carbolic acid into a kettle of water, which is kept simmering over a slow fire, so that the air of the sick room is constantly impregnated with the odor of these two substances. A favorable influence is also exerted by this means upon the exudation in diphtheria, although it is not at all curative of the disease.

Correspondence with Queen Victoria by letter is one of the Prime Minister's regular and almost daily duties. When there has been an important division or debate in Parliament and members are hastening home tired to bed, the Premier alone can take no rest until he has written to the Queen his official report of the proceedings. These letters are couched in the third person: "Mr. Gladstone presents his duty to Her Majesty, etc.," and Her Majesty's replies, usually dictated to a secretary, also run in the third person.

COFFEE AND BANANAS.

A gentleman who lived for many years in Mexico has explained to a reporter why bananas are so abundant on our streets, and indeed, all over the country, in the following way: In certain parts of Mexico and Central America, particularly on the lowlands, a large amount of coffee is now being planted. The young coffee tree is quite tender and without protection in the way of shade would certainly be burned out by the fierce sun of the Southern country before it had reached its bearing season about three or four years after planting. Therefore when the young coffee tree is set out as it is in regular rows, alternate rows of bananas are set out at the same time. The coffee plants are sprouted and set out on the plantation much the same as our cabbage or tomato plants. The banana is a particularly luxuriant plant in moist, low soil and grows with the utmost rapidity. It at once becomes a guardian angel to the tender coffee tree, shielding it with its outspread verdant wings from the tropic sun, and so continues until the precious berry plant is able to fight its own way through life. The banana throws out shoots and spreads almost as rapidly as a strawberry plant. It bears fruit all the year round, commencing with the first season, and thereafter at any time one may see this prolific bearer in all stages of advancement toward fruition. One stalk will just be peeping from the ground, when another is a foot high, another is half grown, another is in full bloom; another bears green fruit. The progress of these shoots keep on without interruption at all seasons of the year, so that one may procure continuous food from one plant at all times. The coffee planter, when the bunch of the bananas has attained its full size but is still green, cuts off this one particular stalk, which ends its individual career. It is a mistake to suppose that the bananas even in the topics can be allowed to ripen on the plant for food purposes. They became so rich, being thirty-three per cent. sugar or saccharine matter, that they are almost like jelly and are unfit for food. This explains why the fruit are all green when they arrive in this market, and not, as is generally supposed, because they would spoil in transit if plucked when ripened. The gentleman referred to, says "During the summer time I eat nothing else for my noonday meal but this luscious fruit. It is meat, vegetables, bread and drink to me. It is a food designed by an all-wise Providence for the inhabitants of the hot climates to live on and still retain their health."

When the coffee plant reaches maturity, the banana trees having fulfilled their mission are cut down for two successive seasons, which exterminates them. The steady and remarkable increase in coffee growing owing to the enormous demands of all countries, has brought with it the increased banana planting, and as a consequence has flooded the civilized world with this low-priced and delicious fruit which formerly was a high priced luxury, the planter naturally endeavoring to take advantage of the two crops. Some idea of the number of banana trees on a large plantation may be obtained from the remark of the planter "I have so many banana trees on my place that if you gave me five cents apiece for them I would throw in all the rest of my plantation, mills, coffee fields, buildings, and everything I had on it."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

BENCH AND BAR.—Stories on Edgar Johnson the lawyer, are collecting. On one occasion he and another lawyer had a consultation with a Judge, and, after hearing a part of the case, the Judge offered a suggestion.

"We are agreed on that," said both of them.

The Judge offered another.

"We are agreed on that," the sang out again.

The judge came up with another.

"We are agreed on that."

Then the Judge hit upon a point that was particularly twisted, and, after puzzling over it, he said: "Well, I don't seem to have any sense at all."

"We are agreed on that," blurted out Edgar, and paid for the drinks.

The next one is on Mr. Johnson. He was arguing a case before Judge Storer, and there arose some interruptions, and the talking became general.

"There is too much talking in the court room," said the Court warningly and with irritation.

"I haven't been saying anything, your Honor," replied Edgar, taking the censure to himself.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Johnson," responded the Judge politely, "but I have been aware of that fact for the last hour or more."

The argument closed shortly after.—*Merchant Traveller.*

—Club swinging is compulsory for the freshmen at Yale. The class is drilled in the exercise, an examination must be passed, and a standard of proficiency reached. It is assumed that, after the freshman year, the student will not confine himself too closely to his books, but will voluntarily educate his muscles.

—On Lake Apopka, Florida, there is a lemon grove containing 3000 trees, all of the choicest varieties. They are all budded on orange stocks. It is claimed that lemon raising will soon rival orange growing as a Florida industry, and that lemons promice to be a more profitable and easier matured fruit than oranges.

THE PRODUCTS OF NATURAL GAS.—From an open letter on "Natural Gas Wells," in the January *Century*, we quote the following "The products of natural gas are numerous. The most important thus far are lamp or carbon black and carbon points for the electric light. There are ten carbon-black works in operation, making 3000 pounds of black per day. At a remote point, in Armstrong county, Pa., a Boston firm has large works, locally known as 'the mystery,' on account of the secrecy with which it is conducted. Here they make the black, and it is supposed coloring matter also, from the gas. At Stuartson furnace, in the same county, is another works where the carbon points are made. Both these works are guarded, and a stranger is not permitted to be about them. A number of persons are experimenting with the gas, with as many different objects in view. It is impossible to learn what has been accomplished, as they are quick to see the advantage of keeping secret any discovery they may have made. What the future of this wonderful feul is would be difficult to foretell. Natural gas springs are known to exist in many parts of the United States. This would seem to indicate a wide distribution of it. In August last a large well was struck at Crestline, Ohio, which may open a vast territory. Where gas may or may not be found can only be determined by the drill. How far it may influence the manufacturing interests of the years to come depends upon its supply."

The January number of the *Eclectic* is a very favorable specimen of this long established and excellent magazine, which seems to grow better with its age. This number being the commencement of a volume, is embellished with a beautiful steel engraving entitled "The Lesson." The first article is an interesting paper on "Mountain Observatories," and next we have a continuation of Prof. J. R. Seeley's striking study of Goethe. A racy and gossiping article is found in "Bygone Celebrities and Literary Recollections" by Dr. Charles Mackay. Stepniak, the great authority on Terrorism in Russia, is represented by a powerful story called "A Female Nihilist," which has great pathos, and which we understand to be true in its facts and not fiction. "Among the Trappists" and "The Local Color of Romeo and Juliet" are suggestive and interesting papers. Articles of great interest to readers of varying taste will be found in "General Gordon and the Slave Trade," "Wurzburg and Vienna" by Emile de Laveleye, "Ancient Organs of Public Opinion" by Prof. R. C. Jebb, "Three Glimpses of a New England Village," and Herbert Spencer's "Last Words about Agnosticism and the Religion of Humanity." A charming light paper will be enjoyed in "Beyond the Haze," a Winter-Ramble Reverie and those interested in popular science will find their tastes suited in the articles on "Thunderbolts and Electricity and Common Gas." The Editorial Department of the number will be found unusually full and interesting.

As this number begins a new volume it offers a favorable time for new subscriptions for the year.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for the 13th and 20th of December contain—Mr. Gladstone, *Fortnightly Review*. An Artist's Autobiography, *Blackwood*. Goethe, part III, *Contemporary Review*. The Memoirs of Madame de Tourzel, *National Review*. Barbados, *Macmillan*, The death of Mr. Fawcett, *Times*, Mr. Fawcett's Heroism, *Spectator*, A Chapter of Blunders, *All the Year Round*, Aristole's History of Animals, *Edinburgh Review*, Borroughdale, *Macmillan*. Among the Trappists, *Good Words*, Karlsbad, the Queen of Bohemian Watering Places, *Nineteenth Century*. Curiosities of the Bank of England, *Chamber's Journal*; Edmund Yates, *Athenæum*, A solitary Island, *Chambers' Journal*, with instalments of "At Any Cost," and poetry. A new volume begins Jan. 1st.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low, while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

A new museum is about to be added to the other attractions of the French capital. M. Guimet has presented to the State the valuable collection which he has devoted years of travel to acquiring. It consists chiefly of objects used in religious worship in the different countries of Asia, and by the African and Indian tribes. The collection is of vast extent, and is said to be unique in the world. It includes specimens of almost every variety of Eastern pottery and procelain. A special library goes with it, consisting of manuscripts and printed works referring to the various pagan religions. A still more remarkable appanage of the museum is the school of native Oriental *Savants*, which M. Guimet has founded and supports at his own expense. He has brought a number of Buddhist and Brahman priests from China, Japan, India, and Ceylon, who pass their time in translating into French the sacred books of their religion.

The following incident has the true Hibernian flavor: An gentleman wishing to preserve some beautiful ruins on his estate near Belfast from the ravages of passing vandals, employed a contractor to build a wall around them. When the wall was finished the owner came to see it, and was horrified and disgusted to find that the contractor had used every stone of the ruins as material for the wall, which therefore enclosed nothing.

—An emmense amount of building and other city improvements are under way at Victoria, British Columbia. It is estimated teat $1,000,000 will be spent in private residences and stores next year. The town is full to overflowing, and there are no houses or rooms to rent.

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The Bucks County Gazette.

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC 25, 1884

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. The GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THE CHRISTMAS FEAST.

The Christmas festival originally marked a reaction against worldliness and riotous revelry. The early Christmas has no fixed day for celebrating the birth of the Messiah. The traditions of various churches differed in regard to the date, although there was a general concurrence of opinion respecting the midnight hour. Several days in December were mentioned as the date of the Nativity, and in some communities no distinction was made between it and Epiphany, and there was a disposition in some quarters of the miniature Christian world to deprecate the observance of special days, and to commemorate every day in the year the birth, life, death and resurrection of the Redeemer. The impulse to determine a precise date and to convert the day of the Nativity into a sacred festival came from the early Church of Rome. The Saturnalia, a religious feast in the days of the Republic, had degenerated under the Empire into a carnival of revelry, intemperance and crime. For the better part of the week in mid-December, ordinary business was suspended and the populace of Rome abandoned themselves to holiday indulgence, street parades and brawls, gluttonous feasts and criminal excesses. These were the red-letter days of a Paganism that had abandoned self-restraint, renounced morality, and ceased to have faith in anything higher than ignoble pleasures and degrading passions. It was to emphasize their contempt for this brutal and riotous festival that the Christians at Rome established their religious feast. It was simply a Christ-mass—a special service of prayer, praise and communion, held in the lonely watches of the night when the Divine Child was reputed to have been born.

—The proposed treaty with Nicaragua is one which will attract general attention. Its object, as a matter of theory, will meet with universal approval, because that object is to exclude European Powers from the control of a canal to be constructed across Nicaragua. In principle it is a practical reiteration of the Monroe doctrine. The provisions of the treaty will, however, fail to be so generally approved, since they pledge the United States to the construction of the canal and the expenses of the undertaking, which will cost from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. The estimate of the engineer who has been interested in the project is $41,000,000. It is more probable that the cost will be double the estimate.

—In Northern Siberia, if a young native desires to marry, he goes to the father of the girl of his choice, and a price is agreed upon, one-half of which is then paid down. The prospective son-in-law at once takes up his residence with the family of his lady love, and resides with them a year. If, at the end of a year, he still desires to marry the girl, he can pay the other half and they are married on the next visit of the priest. If he does not want to marry he need not, and simply loses the half he has paid at the start.

—A paper read recently before the French Academy of Medicine expresses the opinion that one out of every 5000 persons is buried alive. In France, according to a recent declaration of the President of the Chamber of Notaries, the possibility of such a fate is regarded with sufficient consideration to induce one person in every ten who makes a will to provide that effective means be taken to make certain that the testator is dead before burial takes place.

—By order of the city authorities, every saloon in Abilene, Kansas, was closed last Sunday. This unprecedented action struck the community dumb with amazement, and the saloon keepers promptly gave expression to the general feeling of woe by hanging heavy folds of crape on their closed doors.

—Sixty tons of rock are reported to have fallen from the Natural Bridge in Virginia on Monday afternoon with a deafening roar, but the curved lines of the bridge were not disturbed. This is said to have been the first fall of rock from the bridge since it was struck by lightning in 1789.

—The paper made from sawdust has now been improved, until it is of excellent quality, good color, not hard so as to wear the types as at first, and greatly cheaper in price. Nothing but chips and sawdust are used in making it. It promises a revolution in the print-paper industry.

—The seventieth anniversary of their wedding will be celebrated on next New Year's day (if they lived) by Mr. and Mrs. Thompson of East Bridgewater, Mass., the former of whom is 93, and the latter 91 years of age.

—It is expected that a great reduction of wheat acreage will be made the coming year over almost all the world. In no part of America or Europe does the price this year pay for raising.

—The two houses of Congress are not likely to agree on the adjournment resolution, but they will not have quorums, and no business can be done until after the New Year.

—The territory embraced in the "geographical basis of the Congo," which the International African Association claims, comprises nine million square miles, an area forty-four times larger than France.

—A correspondent who has evidently investigated this subject pretty closely makes the following statement to show the ease with which an action for divorce may be instituted, and carried through:—

The laws of Pennsylvania allow divorces for adultery, abandonment for two years (though an action may be begun six months after the departure of the respondent) and thus serves as an additional inducement for him or her to remain away), impotency, cruel and barbarous treatment "that renders life a burden," and indignities to the person, such as spitting upon the person. In this State there is no injunction made to the party against whom a divorce is obtained that he or she shall not remarry, except in the case of adultery, when the parties joined as respondent and co-respondent are not allowed to wed. The law, therefore, makes everything lovely for two unhappy people who want to get separated. Separation for six months or any act that will render the wife's "life a burden," such as kicking her out of bed or forcing her to arise on cold mornings to build the fires or any other indignity, is all that is necessary. Pennsylvania, therefore, asserts her claim to be the divorce haven. It is the Pennsylvania State laws that give the State this questionable advantage, and she clings thereto until they are altered, as no doubt they will be. "There is no doubt," said Judge Mitchell recently, "that our laws are more lax than those of Indiana. Unfortunately the judges cannot change the laws, but under the new rules we hope to exercise more caution and obtain greater security."

—A curious breach of duty is charged by Governor Crosby, First Assistant Postmaster-General, against Aleck Botkin, United States Marshal of Montana. It is that as manager of the Deer Lodge penitentiary the Marshal has suffered his prisoners to go outside the prison and work as day laborers and engage in various pursuits and pleasures. One prisoner, a physician sentenced for abortion, was allowed to go six miles from Deer Lodge to attend Botkin's brother in a fit of delirium tremens. None of his prisoners have broken their parole and all are now safe in custody.

Attorney-General Brewster has sent a special agent to Montana to take testimony in the matter. Mr Botkin is a good officer in other respects, and two years ago came very near being elected to Congress over Delegate Maginnis. He was formerly managing editor of the *Chicago Times*, and later of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, his work and name as a newspaper man being highly creditable.

—The first Territorial Fair of Arizona closed a few days ago. The feature that attracted most attention was the display made by the Indians. Their exhibit comprised every form of vegetable and cereal product entering into their domestic economy, such as dried green peppers, dried fruit, Spanish bayonet, dried fruit of the sahuara, or the giant cactus, buds and seeds of the "careless weed" (a small brown seed something like mustard, but smaller), Indian wheat, beans, corn, &c., The Indian wheat took the first and second premiums. Numerous domestic utensils were also exhibited. Canteens, rattles, buckets, and all sorts of war toggery were displayed. One curious article was an Indian wooden plough, an exact counterpart of those used 2,000 years ago in the Valley of the Nile, while, strangely enough, the Indians also took the first premium for the best modern plough displayed.

AN OLD TRADITION.—There was a tradition that the maid who was not kissed under a bough of mistletoe at Christmas would not be married during the following year. There was once a notion that its heathen origin should exclude it from the Christmas decorations, but this found no favor with the young people at any period. On the contrary, they took good care that it should be hung, and that it should have plenty of berries, for the ceremony under it was not duly performed if a berry was not plucked off with each kiss, and consequently the number of berries determined the number of kisses.

—The English Dukes hold their dukedoms by curious concessions. The Dukes of Wellington and of Marlborough—descendents of England's two greatest war heroes—are each required to present to the sovereign a small silk flag of an original color and design, and handsomely emproidered with some new sentiment expressed emblematically, failing which their dukedoms are forfeited. The flags are kept on either side of the great window in the armory of Windsor Castle, and are only removed to be replaced by the succeeding year's emblems. As may be imagined, neither Duke has ever failed to be on hand in season with his flag.

—*The Philadelphia Weekly Press* excells in all the elements of a first-class general and family weekly newspaper. It is especially adopted to the wants of all who desire a concise and comprehensive presentation of the news of the day with interesting and instructive reading for the home and the fireside. Its Agricultural and Household Departments are among the best anywhere printed, and good stories, graphic correspondence and choice miscellany complete a paper which is unsurpassed. Illustrated special articles on live topics will be a prominent feature of the coming year.

—The Philadelphia Weekly *Times* is foremost among the largest and best family newspapers in the country. We have made arrangements whereby we can offer it to subscribers to the GAZETTE at a low rate. The two papers will be sent post paid free to any address in the United States for $1.85 per year. Remittance should be addressed to JESSE O. THOMAS, Gazette Office, Bristol, Pa.

—Two young men who raised $2,000 at their home in Youngstown, Ohio, and went to New Orleans to buy the right or concession for the exclusive sale of lager beer at the Exhibition, were rather astonished, after they had made their offer, by the intelligence that $65,000 had already been refused for the privilege they sought, and that it would cost $100,000 to secure it.

—Michigan has only sixty-four "champion" roller skaters.

COLD BED CHAMBERS.—Robust persons may sleep in a temperature of forty degrees, or under, but the old, the infant and the frail should never sleep in a room where the atmosphere is much under fifty degrees Fahrenheit. All know the danger of going into a cold room from a very warm room. Very few churches, theatres and the like, are ever warmer than seventy degrees. If it is freezing out of doors it is thirty degrees—the difference being forty degrees more. Persons will be chilled by such a change in ten minutes, although they may be actively walking. But to lie still in bed, nothing to promote the circulation, and breathe for hours an atmosphere of forty and even fifty degrees when the lungs are always at ninety-eight, is too great a change. Many persons wake up in the morning with inflammation of the lungs who went to bed well, and are surprised that this should be the case. The cause may often be found in sleeping in a room where a window has been foolishly opened for ventilation. The water cure journals of the country have done an incalculable injury by the blind and indiscriminate advice of hoisting the window at night. The rule should be, everywhere, during the part of the year when fires are kept burning, to avoid hoisting an outside window. It is safer and better to leave the chamber door open, as also the fireplace—then there is a draught up the chimney, while the room is not so likely to become cold. If there is some fire in the room all night the window may be open an inch. It is safer to sleep in a bad air all night with a temperature over fifty, than in pure air with a temperature under forty. The bad air may sicken you but cannot kill you, the cold air can and does kill very often.

—Charles H. Biller, a young man who lives in Newark, N. J., saved two daughters of Mr. Benedict, of Chicago, from drowning, while they were bathing at Coney Island last summer. Biller refused to accept a money reward at the time. He was twenty-one years old on Friday. Saturday he received from Mr. Benedict a check for $1000 and an overcoat, from Mrs. Benedict, a sealskin cap from their son, a pocketbook and $25 in gold, and from one of the daughters, a pair of embroidered silk suspenders worked by herself. A brother of Mr. Benedict sent a diamond stud.

—The Philadelphia Council's committee, on city property, have decided to allow the old Liberty Bell, in Independence Hall, to go to New Orleans, and that most sacred relic will soon be among the most interesting attractions of the great Exposition.

Not long since Ex-Judge Black, in examining a witness who had been in the army, said, "Come, soldier, tell us what you know of this matter." "I am no soldier, I am an officer," haughtily responded the witness. Whereupon the old lawer calmy said, "Well, then, officer, who is no soldier, tell us what you know." The officer's jaw fell.

—There is a small rivulet near Dorminey's mill, Irwin county, Georgia, that is a puzzle. The stream is governed by the moon during dry weather. At the last quarter, it is perfectly dry, but as the moon increases it begins to run, and at full moon it is running boldly, and then gradually declines with the decrease until it runs dry.

—The ability of the average American school marm to take care of herself is renewedly illustrated in the case of Miss Mattie Worley, a teacher in Greenwood county, Kansas. She has earned enough money by teaching to buy 100 acres of land, although not yet 20 years old and receives only $40 per month.

—Thousands of paupers are now being shipped from Naples and Genoa to South American ports, where they are left a burden on the local authorities. The latter have decided to adopt the New York plan and compel vessels to carry them back.

—The sorrel plant was recently brought from the Bahamas to Florida, where it is now ripening its fruit, and promises to become a valuable plant to small farmers. It is prepared in preserves, jam and jelly. It is similar, but superior to cranberries.

—The Iron Pier at Cape May withstands the winter storms. It is thought that it has been severely tested this winter and it has suffered no damages whatever. The steamers of the Old Dominion line will stop there for freight and passengers.

—The tenth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society will take place in the Supreme Court room, Trenton, on Monday and Tuesday, December 29th and 30th.

—Quinine is said by druggists to be advancing in price. Within a week it has gone up from 80 cents to $1.05 an ounce. It is expected to reach the old price of $1.50.

—A lucky Baltimore fisherman picked up eleven barrels of diamond-black terrapins, which brought $2000 in the market one day last week.

—Eleven hundred and nine women were registered in Boston this year to vote for School Committee, against 701 last year.

—Santa Claus has been very busy the past week collecting the necessary articles to fill the stockings of the boys and girls.

—Fashionable dissipation in New York moves at a speed and volume that do not remind one of hard times.

—An artesian well at White Plains, Nevada, has reached a depth of 2100 feet, or more than one-third of a mile.

—In Paris they celebrate a divorce by a grand dinner or ball.

—Tennessee has sixteen coal mines in successful operation.

—Remember the poor on Christmas Day.

NEWS ITEMS

A new shade in hosiery is called Presbyterian blue.

The New England Cremation Society will ask for a special charter.

General Butler has sold his Washington residence to his law partner for $75,000.

The public benefactions to Cincinnati of the late Reuben E. Springer were $420,500.

Prince Bismarck refuses to follow the urgent advance of his physician to take several months rest.

William M. Evarts has written a letter announcing himself a candidate for U. S. Senator from New York.

A severe famine is in progress at Archangel, Russia, owing to a failure in the grain and potato crops.

John Shaffer, a day laborer in Pittsburg, has inherited a fortune of $150,000 by the death of his nephew.

A York county grocer has sworn out a warrant against his wife for pouring a gallon of molasses over his head.

The Pennsylvania State Grange have adopted resolutions favoring the teaching of agriculture in the public schools.

Mrs. Mary Fitch Folger, aged 100 years and 11 months, died at Hudson, N. Y., Sunday. To the last she remarkably retained her faculties.

Joseph R. Swain, an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and author of "Swan's Treatise," died in Columbus on Monday night aged 82 years.

Up to Monday evening thirty-six car loads of Christmas trees had reached Philadelphia over the Reading Railroad. Each car contained about 300 trees.

A Lancaster county clergyman is trying the effect of a prayer on the Welsh Mountain gang of robbers. He hopes his prayers may reach them somehow.

The schooner Paul P. Keller, Captain Foster, which sailed from Wilmington, N. C., on November 9th, for Philadelphia, has not been heard of since, and is given up for lost.

In a breach of promise case at Streator, Ill., the other day, the fair plantiff testified that "kissing always began at 9 in the evening and lasted until 3 o'clock next morning."

Mineralogists of Cincinnati have gathered from several farms in Clermont County, Ohio, specimens of rock and earth, all of which yield $1000 of gold to the ton. A company will be formed to buy the farms.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company on Friday paid to the representative of Wm. H. Vanderbilt $826,000, the amount with interest of a loan of $800,000 made by Mr. Vanderbilt to that company several months ago.

Matthew McKeever, who, in connection with his wife, the sister of the late Bishop Alexander Campbell, conducted Pleasant Hill Female Seminary, near West Middleton, Pa., died at his daughter's residence in Harrisville, Ohio, Sunday evening, aged 87.

The coal miners all along the Monongahela river struck Monday morning for an advance of ½ cent per bushel in the price of mining. By noon it was known at the miners' general office in Pittsburg that the strike had begun and that nearly 4,000 men had quit work.

Mrs Ada Bronson, of Rochester, N. Y., has been indicted for murder of the first degree and arson, in setting fire to a store in Middleport, containing her household goods, to obtain the insurance. A. T. Olds, a wealthy old gentleman, was burned to death. It is reported that Mrs. Bronson has left the country, forfeiting $1,000 bail.

Edward King, of Easton, son of John King, aged 15, died on Monday from the effects of a pistol shot received on Sunday night. He was playing with a revolver when it was discharged, the bullet lodging in the brain. The police of Easton say there are scores of boys under twenty-one in town who habitually carry revolvers.

The big clock in the City Hall at Trenton, failed to strike on Sunday night. The janitor could not understand why the striker would not work. He started an examination the next afternoon and discovered his dog imprisoned in the box that encased the striking weight. When the canine was removed the clock resumed its regular duties.

The steel and rail departments of the Cleveland Rolling Mill, one of the largest in the country, shut down Monday night throwing about 1,000 men out of employment. It is also said that the entire mill will be closed before long. Nearly 4,000 men are employed there in the various departments, and a general suspension of work would cause great destitution and suffering. The Eighteenth ward of Cleveland, known as Newburgh, is dependent upon the mills for support.

Considerable excitement was manifested in Nanticoke, a village in Luzerne County about ten miles from Wilkesbarre, on Monday morning over the death of James Shea, aged seven years. It is alleged that Miss Brader, a teacher in one of the public schools there, while in a passion recently, threw the child down stairs, inflicting such injuries as to cause his death. This is denied by the teacher and her friends, who claim that the child fell accidently. Miss Brader is now seriously ill, the result of the shock sustained by the unexpected death of the scholar.

Twelve people were killed and eighty injured on the Elevated railroads of New York this year. These are large numbers when one considers that there are no grade crossings and that the chief class of accidents occurring on surface roads is excluded from these elevated structures. But in proportion to the number of passengers carried (96,702,620) the cases of fatal injury are very few in number. Some of the accidents were apparently caused by bad arrangements of gates and fences at the stations, but in nearly all cases the impatience or carelessness of the passengers themselves contributed to the accidents.

—Recently an old man from a New England State went into the Treasury Department in Washington and said that about twenty years ago he had found some old bonds among the papers of an uncle, a man of national reputation for ability and wealth from 1820 to 1830, whose name he bore and whose estates he inherited many years ago. They seemed to be United States bonds, he said, but he could not find a banker who knew anything of them or their value, and as he was coming here he thought he would bring them along and see if they really had any value. They were indeed curiosities, old and yellow as they were from age, for they were a part of the "old debt" and ceased to bear interest in 1836. The amount of the principal was $50,000, and there was ten years' interest due on them. He said he would gladly have taken $5,000 for them, and that he had once offered them to a Massachusetts bank for that, but the offer was contemptuously declined. The old man walked out of the Treasury with a check in his pocket on the New York sub-treasury for $70,000.

—The Empress Eugenie is superintending the erection of a magnificent mausoleum to her husband and son within the grounds of her estate at Farnborough, England. By her kindness and liberality she has won the good-will and admiration of the neighborhood. She is often to be met on foot in the streets of Farnborough, not unfrequently on errands of mercy, and occasionally engaged in shopping, an occupation hardly less laudible in the eyes of the townspeople.

—At Phillip's City, Pa., Friday afternoon, employes of Fisher Bros., oil producers, were thawing out the "water line," when oil which had escaped from a well ignited, setting fire to five stock tanks, containing 1500 barrels of oil each. The burning stream ran down the hill side, setting fire to Armstrong well No. 3, and destroyed some shops. The total loss is estimated at $50,000.

—On Thursday night the Lapeer county (Mich.,) poorhouse was burned. Thirty-seven inmates were turned out in their night clothes, with the temperature below zero. One insane woman rushed back into the burning building and perished.

Dunk Groves, a prosperous farmer of Flamouth, Rush county, Ind., committed suicide on Thursday night by hanging himself in his barn. Excitement over the Presidential election had effected his mind.

—Claus Kleever, while seated by his fireside in Audubon county, Iowa, on Thursday night was murdered by Peter Ryan who came in and asked permission to warm himself. No cause for the murder is known.

—Reading Railroad lawyers were before the New Jersey State assessors all day yesterday trying to prove that that's road property in that state was not worth anywhere near $50,000 000.

—A fire in Trenton, N. J., partially destroyed the pottery of Isaac Davis, causing a loss of $125,000, and throwing out of employment 125 men.

—Joseph Herzog, of Lancaster, Pa., is charged with forgeries amounting to nearly $100,000 and extending over a period of ten years.

Egbert Earl, chief salesman in the muslin department of the firm of William M. Whitney & Co., at Albany, N. Y., and an infant daughter were suffocated by coal gas Sunday night. His boy, with whom Earl was sleeping, and the mother, with whom the babe was sleeping, are alive, but in a critical condition. They slept in dark bed-rooms, opening on a sitting room, where the stove was. A singular fact is that a bird in a cage in the sitting room was not killed.

—Jersey City has a debt of over $18,000,000, and there is nearly $7,000,000 in taxes unpaid.

THE GAZETTE'S CLUBBING RATES.

We will send the BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE, together with any one of the following named publications, at the clubbing price annexed

	Club Price.
Century,	$4.50.
St. Nicholas,	3.50.
Godey's Ladies' Book,	2 50.
Harper's Monthly,	4 00.
Harper's Young People,	2·60
Harper's Weekly,	4.20
Harper's Bazar,	4.20.
Rural New Yorker,	2 75.
New York Weekly Tribune,	2 00
Philadelphia Weekly Times,	1.85.

The above figures are net and cash must in all cases accompany the order. Address, JESSE O. THOMAS, Gazette Office, Bristol, Pa.

☞"I DON'T FEEL LIKE WORK."—It makes no difference what business you are engaged in whether you are a preacher, a merchant, a mechanic, a lawyer or a common laborer, you can't do your work well while you are half sick. Thousands try to, but all in vain. How much better to keep your organs in good order by taking Parker's Tonic when you feel "a little out of sorts." It would be money in your pocket. One hour of good rejoicing health is worth half a dozen hours full of languor and pain.

☞A PRESENT TO EVERY LADY.—A 25 cent book on Art Needle work and Crazy Patchwork, with 100 new stitches and transferable designs and full instructions for the work, will be given to every new subscriber to Strawbridge & Clothier's Fashion Quarterly. This offer only holds good to February 1, 1885. The Fashion Magazine contains 120 large pages with over 100 illustrations each and is the cheapest magazine in the world. Cut out this notice and mail with 50 cents, the price of a year's subscription, to Strawbridge & Clothier, Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOS. SHERMAN. W. C. PEIRCE.

SHERMAN & PEIRCE
BRISTOL, PA.

Have lately increased their facilities, and are now manufacturing

BUILDERS' MATERIALS,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, SHUTTERS, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES & MOULDINGS.

WOODEN WARE,

Ironing Boards, Table-Ironing Boards, Pastry Boards, Knife Trays, Clothes Props, Rope Reels.

For Truckers and Nurserymen,

Fruit Boxes and Crates for all kinds of Berries.

HOT BED SASH.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

On and after November 16, 1884.

MAIN LINE.

Trains leave Broad Street Station.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	
"New York and Chicago Limited," of Pullman Palace Cars	*11 25 a m
Fast Line, Pittsburg and the West	*11 10 a m
Western Express	*8 10 p m
Pacific Express West	*11 20 p m
Harrisburg Express	*1 50 p m
Niagara Express	†7 40 p m
Watkins Express	*11 10 a m
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express, daily except Saturday, on Saturday runs to Renova	11 20 p m
Kane Express	†7 40 a m
Renova Express	*11 10 a m
Martinsburg Express	†4 30 7 40 and 11 10 a m
Chambersburg and Hagerstown Express and 11 10 a m daily, 11 40 p m to Chambersburg only, 5 40 p m	†6 30 4 30
Shenandoah Valley Railroad every week day at 7 10 a m and New Orleans Express, 11 10 a m daily	
Chattanooga, daily at 11 20 p m	
Harrisburg and York Express	†7 40 a m
Mail Train	†7 50 a m
Harrisburg Accommodation	†4 14 p m
York and Hanover Express	†7 10 a m
York, Hanover and Frederick Express	†11 10 a m
Columbia and York Accommodation	†4 10 p m
Parkesburg Train	11 45 a m and 5 45 p m
Downingtown Accommodation, 6 10 and 7 15 a m and 9 45 p m. On Sunday at 7 25 a m, 3 15 and 8 15 p m	
West Chester Express 7 40 a m, 1 30 and 5 10 p m	
Accommodation, 6 10 and 11 45 a m, 2 14 4 15, 5 45, 6 45, 7 45, and 11 45 p m. On Sunday 7 45 and 11 45 a m, 1 16, 5 15 and 10 15 p m	
Phoenixville, via Frazer, Express, 7 40 a m, 4 and 5 40 p m every week day	
Trains Arrive From Pittsburg, 4 05 and 7 50 a m 5 15 and 7 25 p m daily, 4 25 a m except Monday From Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport, 7 50 a m Daily, except Monday From Erie Express, 3 45 p m daily, except Sunday From Watkins Express and Williamsport, 7 25 p m, daily except Sunday.	

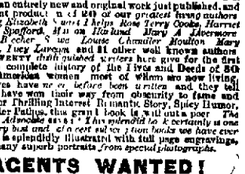
Sleeping car tickets can be had at Broad and Chestnut Streets, 838 Chestnut Street, and Broad Street Station.

Time cards and full information can be obtained at the stations and at the following

TICKET OFFICES: No 838 Chestnut Street; S E cor Broad and Chestnut; No 116 Market Street; No 4 Chelten Ave, Germantown; No 2241 Federal St, Camden.

CHAS E PUGH, General Manager. J R WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

TRUSSES.



OF VARIOUS PATTERNS AND OF ALL SIZES.

Prices as a rule much lower than city parties who make a specialty of Trusses.

DR. H. PURSELL,

S. W. CORNER MILL AND CEDAR STS.,

BRISTOL, PA.

PRICE LIST OF Shirts and Underclothing.

MANUFACTURED AT NO. 10 WOOD ST.,

WHITE SHIRTS made to order, with Linen Bosoms, three-ply, from 75 cents up to $2 50 a piece.

FLANNEL SHIRTS, from $1,75 to $3 00 a piece.

RED FLANNEL UNDERCLOTHING, warranted medicated, $3 00 to $5 50 a suit.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. M. MacCORKLE, No. 10 Wood Street, Bristol, Pa.

Wanted

WE WANT 1000 more BOOK AGENTS for the grandest and fastest selling book ever published.

OUR FAMOUS WOMEN

This is an entirely new and original work just published, and is the joint product of 40 of our greatest living authors including *Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Rose Terry Cooke, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Mrs. Lu Hall, Mary A. Livermore, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Louise Chandler Moulton, Mary Clemmer, Lucy Larcom*, and 31 other well known authors. These writers *have never before been written*, and they tell *how they have won their way from obscurity to fame and glory*. For Thrilling Interest, Romantic Story, Spicy Humor, and Tender Pathos, this great book is without a peer. *The Christian Advocate says:* "*This splendid tribute is certainly one of the very best and most acceptable contributions we have ever seen.*" It is splendidly illustrated with full page engravings, besides many superb portraits *from special photographs*.

ACENTS WANTED!

AGENTS! This grand book is now out selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., unqualifiedly endorse it and Public Designed. We have many lady agents who have sold over 500 in their respective townships. We want a few good agents—men or women—in this vicinity at once. We pay Extra Terms and pay Freight. Now is the time to make money. Our Circulars, giving Special Terms, Territory, etc., sent free. Correspondence invited. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED, SALESMEN

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Unequaled facilities. Salary and expenses paid. One of the Largest Nurseries in the State. Genuine Nurseries. Geneva, New York.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 cts.

J. K. WILDMAN.

No. 26 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

BONDS AND STOCKS

of all kinds bought and sold.

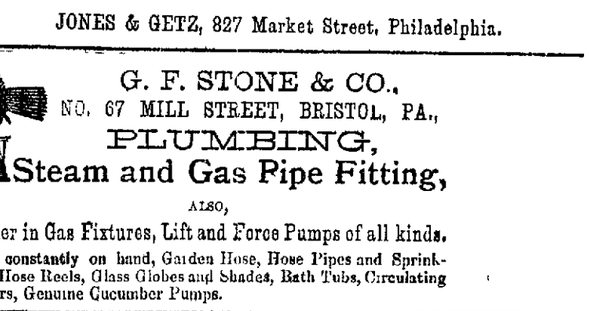
United States Bonds

EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES.

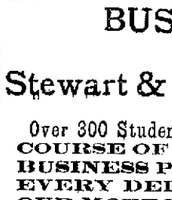
ESTATE NOTICE. Estate of JOHN G. HENDSAT, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same, to present them to the proper office for settlement, without delay to ANTHONY SWAIN, Bristol Borough, October 1, 1884. Administrator.

FREE LOVE

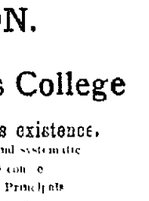
A book of 160 pages on Courtship, sent free by the Union Publishing Co., New York, N. Y. Send 6c. for Postage.



UPPER LEHIGH and OTHER FIRST-CLASS



COAL,



EGG, STOVE, SMALL STOVE, $5.50.
CHESTNUT, $5.25.

Extra care in delivery.

BLACKSMITH'S COAL, First-Class,

$5.00 PER TON, AT THE YARD.

☞Orders for Coal can be sent by Telephone, from the Telephone office, without cost to the sender, or by postal card, and will receive prompt attention.

HARD AND SOFT WOOD, dry and nicely split.

AMBER SOAP,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET FOR FAMILY USE.

CHARLES W. PEIRCE,

CORNER WASHINGTON AND CANAL STS.

SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS. SILK TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

About Four Hundred Pairs of the most fashionable patterns and shades will be on Sale at a STILL GREATER REDUCTION to close out this month. These goods are our own make, warranted all Silk, and are the greatest bargains ever offered.

Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats. Smyrna Carpets, Rugs and Mats.

From our own Looms! Special designs and colorings and the largest variety in the city, first quality only, and made expressly for our retail trade.

JOHN BROMLEY & SON,

CARPET MANUFACTURERS,

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BUSINESS EDUCATION.

THE SUPERIORITY OF

Stewart & Hammond's Business College

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Over 300 Students enrolled the first 12 months of its existence.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, original, practical and systematic.

BUSINESS PRACTICE the distinguishing feature of the course.

EVERY DEPARTMENT under the supervision of the Principals.

OUR MOTTO, Good Work or No Pay. Thorough progress guaranteed.

TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1, 1884.

Send for Catalogue and Journal. College Rooms, 10 & 12 South Ninth Street.

STEWART & HAMMOND, Box 527, Trenton, N. J.

BARGAINS.



Parlor Suits! Chamber Suits!

Having a Large Stock, we have Reduced Prices to make them go off fast. Reliable goods for very little cash.

IVINS & BRO., 52 & 54 N. Second St, below Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

Head-Quarters for RUBBER GOODS.

Ladies, Misses and Gents Gossamer Waterproofs, Boots, Shoes, Toys and Rubber Sundries.

JONES & GETZ, 827 Market Street, Philadelphia.



G. F. STONE & CO.,

NO. 67 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, PA.,

PLUMBING,

Steam and Gas Pipe Fitting,

ALSO,

Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.

Also, constantly on hand, Garden Hose, Hose Pipes and Sprinklers, Hose Reels, Glass Globes and Shades, Bath Tubs, Circulating Boilers, Genuine Cucumber Pumps.

HOGUET'S

Pioneer Drug Store!

(ESTABLISHED IN 1844.)

The Oldest and Largest in Bucks County.

Nos. 13 & 15 Mill (Main) Street, Bristol, Pa.



Constantly on hand a large stock of first-class DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, and all kinds of Spices, ground and whole bought from first hands for cash, and will be sold at low prices. Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.

N. B.—No counterfeit goods kept for sale.

L. A. HOGUET, Druggist and Chemist.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has taken the shop on CANAL STREET, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND BORDENCE STS., where he will do all kinds of Blacksmithing. Special attention given to Shoeing. Satisfaction guaranteed. FRANK S. MOSS, Bristol.

Bristol Stove House,

10 & 12 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,

DEALER IN

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, AND General House Furnishing Goods.

TIN ROOFING at bottom prices for cash.

Also, best quality of LEHIGH COAL, well screened and free from slate.

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JOHNSON,

The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 25, 1884.

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter

PUBLISHER'S BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE in wrappers for mailing, at this office. Price, three cents.

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

N...—Arrives 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., and 7 30 P. M. Closes 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., 4.00 and 6 40 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7:00 and 8.45 A. M., and 1 00 and 7 30 P. M. Closes 5 15 and 10 15 A. M., and 6 00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c —Arrives 11:30 A M. Closes 12 00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrive 11 00 A. M. Closes 11:30 A. M.

BY VIDERE, LITTLETOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4 00 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M.

TRENTON—Arrives 10 00 A. M and 4:00 and 7 30 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M., and 4 00 and 6:40 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives 10 00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6 30. Post Office closes at 8 P. M. Saturday night at 8 30 P. M. W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION—2 42, 5 35, 6 30, 6 54, 7 33, 7 50, 8.10, 8.22, 9 46, 10 56 A. M., 12 15, 1 38, 3 05, 3 21, 4:11, 5.43, 6.39, 7 06, 7 36, 9.36, 11 20 P. M. Sundays.—8 10, 9 00 A. M., 12 35 5 24, 6.08, 7 15, 9 28 P. M.

From Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION—12 01, 6 06, 6 50, 7 32, 8 30, 10 01, 11 15 A M, 12 01, 2 00, 3.26, 4 30, 5 00, 5.25, 6 00, 6 02, 6 35, 7 15, 10.16, 11 15 P. M. Sundays—12 01, 6.20, 7 40, 8.50, 8 15 A. M., 2 06 and 6 00 P. M.

For Trenton

12 11, 1 05, 7 28, 8 30, 9 16, 11 00, 11 56 A M., 12 54, 3 01, 4 14, 5 24, 5 36, 6 29, 6 42, 7 09, 7 54, 10 00, 11.11 P M. Sundays—9 16, 9 49 A M., 5 00, 7 09 P M.

From Trenton

2.21, 6 30, 7 00, 7 56, 8 06, 9 25, 10 41, 11.55 A M., 1 20, 2 49, 3 00, 3.50, 5 25, 6.20, 6 52, 7 16, 9 18, P.M. Sundays—2 22 A. M., 12 01, 5.00, 5 51, 9 05, 11 00 P. M.

For New York

1 05, 7 28, 9 16, 11 56 A. M., 5.36, 6 42, 7.09, 10 00 P.M. Sundays.—1 05, 9 16 A. M., 7.09, P. M.

From New York.

6 20, 8 30, 11 10 A. M., 1 00, 4.40, 5 00, 7 00, 12.00 night. Sundays—10.00 A. M., 1 00 P. M.

SOCIETIES.

Hermione Lodge, 109, K. of P. Washington Hall. Friday evenings.

Hopkins Lodge, 87, I. O. O. F. Washington Hall. Wednesday evenings.

Fidelity Council, 21, Jr. O. U. A. M. Mohican Hall. Thursday evenings.

Mohican Tribe, Imp. O. R. M. Mohican Hall. Monday evenings.

H. Clay Beatty Post, 73, G. A. R. Mohican Hall. Every other Tuesday evening.

Bristol Castle, 103, A. O. K. M. C. Mohican Hall. Friday evenings.

Bristol Lodge, 25, A. Y. M. Masonic Hall. Saturday evenings on or before full moon.

Bristol Division, 107, Sons of Temperance. Cason's Hall. Tuesday evenings.

Martha Washington Chamber, No. 2, O. K. F. Washington Hall. Thursday evenings.

H. Clay Beatty League, No. 20, L. L. L. Mohican Hall. Every other Wednesday evening.

—Regular Christmas weather.

—Swearing off time will soon be here.

—The water has been let out of the canal.

—The Columbia has gone into winter quarters.

—The recent cold snap made the plumbers happy.

—The Bristol public schools will reopen on the first Monday in January.

—It is not likely that navigation will be resumed on the Delaware this year.

—The Farmers' National Bank will observe the holiday by not opening its doors

—The GAZETTE wishes all its readers "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

—The Mission School festival and entertainment will be given to-morrow evening.

—The meat stores and grocery establishments were finely decorated with poultry yesterday.

—Mrs. Jane Johnson, who resides on Cedar Street, fell on the ice last Tuesday and broke her arm.

—The Post Office will be closed this morning at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain closed until 7 o'clock P. M.

—The Presbyterian Christmas festival was held last night. The occasion was fully enjoyed by the young folks present.

—The Christmas festival of St. James' Sunday School will be held in the St. James' Chapel, on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

—Miss Jessie E. Wells, who formerly taught music at Miss Merriam's Seminary, spent a few hours in Bristol one day this week.

—The Republican club met on Tuesday evening and adjourned until until fifty members had been enrolled and paid the $1.00 entrance fee.

—Make a Christmas present to your distant friend by sending him the GAZETTE for a year. He will remember your kindness once a week.

—The holidays have but little charm for the Post Office employes as Christmas and New Year's means a vast amount of labor on account of the vast amount of presents sent to and received from friends.

—Mrs. Mary Ann Downing, an old and highly respected resident of Bristol, after attaining an age reached by but few mortals, died on Saturday last in the 91st year of her age. A large circle of friends and relatives mourn her loss.

—The Christmas festival and entertainment of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School will be held on Tuesday evening next, and will consist of music, recitations, &c. The Committee are endeavoring to make the occasion more entertaining than any of previous years.

—Two boys attempted to set Doran's lumber yard and planing mill on fire the other day. They escaped without being detected. The fire was put out before any damage was done. If it had got under headway it might have proved a serious conflagration.

—Henry M. Wright, one of Bristols' old and well known citizens, died on last Friday morning at his residence on Bath street. Mr. Wright had been in declining health for some months past, and his friends did not expect him to recover, although they did not believe his days were so nearly numbered. He was in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

—The new skating rink at Mohican hall is meeting with success. Occasionally a young man will try to skate on his back without making a very brilliant success, or try to plow up the boards with his chin greatly to his own mortification and the intense enjoyment of the lookers on. But the graceful way the most of them skim around is astonishing to the observers.

THE LIBRARY FAIR.

The fair for the benefit of the Bristol Library, under control of the young ladies of Bristol, was held on last Thursday and Friday evenings. It was a complete and unqualified success. Notwithstanding the severe snow storm of Thursday evening, and the intense cold of Friday evening, the spacious rooms of the mansion on Radcliffe street, where the fair was held, were filled with friends whose presence and liberal expenditure of money testified fully to their appreciation of the merits of the enterprise.

The lower floor of the building was used for the purposes of the fair. The cloak room, and the smoking room were in the second story. In the hall the musicians were stationed, and filled the air with music. One room was devoted to the sale of fancy and domestic articles, flowers and children's toys, &c. Another to the refreshment tables, egg tree, &c., and a third was used as a dining room. The rooms were decorated with flags and evergreens, and presented a very cheerful appearance, a marked contrast with the winter's cold and storm without.

On Friday evening an auction sale was made of articles that remained unsold, Mr. F. Fenimore and A Weir Gilkeson acting as auctioneers. Mr. Fenimore developed remarkable talent in the business, and frequently "brought down the house" with his sallies of wit Mr. Gilkeson's genius in this direction is so well known that it needs no comment.

The voting for the crazy quilt was closed at half past nine o'clock. From this source $77.50 were received. Miss Anna Peirce received the largest number of votes and this famous piece of the united workmanship of the young ladies of Bristol was thereby transferred to her.

The proceeds amount to over $500, made up as follows:

RECEIPTS

Fancy table	$211 86
Domestic table	141 54
Supper room	97 59
Refreshment table	69 94
Door and ticket receipts	19 70
Cash contributions	16 00
Flower table	9 10
Egg tree	7 05
House that Jack built	6 05
Scale	1 85
Total	$580 68

EXPENDITURES.

Refreshments, labor, etc	$ 56 80
Net proceeds	$523 88

As a grand finale to the whole affair, an impromptu dance was arranged for Saturday evening, which was attended by many of those whose presence graced the rooms on the previous evenings.

Between the strains of music, it having leaked out that Mr. Fenimore had a piece of manuscript in his pocket, a meeting was called and that gentleman was requested to proceed to entertain the company. Mr. Fenimore gracefully complied, and after a few preliminary remarks submitted his contribution which was met with marked approval and hearty applause, and the request was made that it be furnished the GAZETTE for publication. It is as follows:

RETROSPECTION.

'Twas the week before Christmas, and all through the town,
Everybody was smiling, and never a frown
Disturbed the calm pleasure portrayed on each face,
As the maidens went flocking, fair pictures of grace,
Towards the large house that stands near the head of the street,
Where the fair getters-up of the Fair were to meet.
They took off their bonnets and laid down their shawls,
And with vigor attacked both the floor and the walls,
They scrubbed and they polished, they dusted and swept.
And proved that in cleaning each was an adept,
And when they stopped using their buckets and brooms
There wasn't an atom of dirt in the rooms
They blackened the stoves and they built up the fires,
And having accomplished, thus far, their desires,
They went to work cleaning up dishes and spoons
And teacups and saucers—the while humming tunes
Of joy and of triumph—for thanks to their care
And their work, they were ready to set up the Fair.
Then a hammer and saw, and some boards, and a man,
Sufficed to make tables, as only men can,
For the maidens, though experts with scrub-brush and pail,
Are the saddest of failures at driving a nail.
The tables were then with great taste and much skill,
Prepared for the parts they were destined to fill.
They were covered with draping that served to conceal
And hide them entirely, from head down to heel
If you think this remark strange, the writer here begs
You to please recollect that all tables have legs;
And thus having legs, it is fittingly meet
That tables should also be furnished with feet,
And how odd it would seem, how queer and unreal
For a thing to have feet and yet have no heel!
Having thus proved the heel, as well as we're able,
We know you'll admit there's a head to a table
And so the expression, from "head down to heel"
Is perfectly proper and admits no appeal.
And which being the case, it was perfectly right
To cover them up and to hide them from sight.
And then on the tables were spread with great care
The beautiful things that were made for the Fair.
At last all was ready and naught remained more
To do to the Fair but to open the door
And allow the great crowd, that was on the increase,
To come into the Fair at ten cents apiece,
So the ushers and doorkeepers took up their stands
And gathered the tickets and cash with both hands.
Whilst the people who entered exclaimed with surprise:
'What a beautiful Fair, and how good for sore eyes!'
And indeed their expressions were scarcely amiss,
For surely Old Bristol ne'er saw aught like this.
But after the first cry of joy and amaze
A deep silence fell on the crowd, as their gaze
Took in the details of the wonderful Fair
And realized what splendid goods there were there.
These glittered and gleamed in such dazzling array
That merely to glance at them took breath away.
And so, robbed of the power of speech, each poor mortal
Stood winking and blinking, as dumb as a "tortle."
But all things must end, and this state of suspense
Becoming quite painful, because so intense,
Was broken at last, by a deeply drawn sigh
From a charming young couple who came there to buy
The tapestry hangings, art-painted, by hand;
For they deemed their new house would look perfectly grand
With its parlors embellished with such decoration,
And render it quite the whole town's admiration.
Did they buy them? Well now, to find out, you must ask
Of some one who knows, or go call at their house—easy task—
And look in the parlor, and if you see there
The very same goods that you saw at the Fair,
Your quest on is answered, and you can then say
That they did buy the hangings, and took them away.
And then such a Babel of "Oh's" and of "Ah's,"
Such a teasing and coaxing of Ma's and of Pa's—
Such a pleading to purchase the glittering goods
That Ma won't, and Pa can't resist, if he would.
And yet, as he pays for the glittering things
He understands fully that "riches have wings;"
But he says, as if crowding back such sordid thought:
"I surely don't look at this thing as I ought,
"For I might just as well spend my money right here
"As to take it to town and invest it in beer;
"And beside, these Fair people are tasking themselves
"To get some more books for the Library shelves,
"And it's part of my duty to help them along,
"So on with the dance and continue the song."
And so for two evenings, expectantly eager
To see and to buy, they ne'er failed to beleaguer
The many fair damsels who attended each table
And turned goods into cash fast as they were able.
But the one great attraction, which was the most pleasing
To all the young girls, and where they stood teasing
The young beaux, all expectant of realized dream,
Was the table that peddled out cakes and ice cream;
And then for the hungry, the real hungry ones—
Were salad and oysters, and cinnamon buns;
The ... toothsome, with dressing so fine,
Prepared with rich oil, and a slight dash of wine
That to eat it, you felt yourself blessed beyond measure,
And your gastric juice tingled in excess of pleasure.
And the oysters—great big ones—so splendidly fried,
You couldn't eat one in three bites, if you tried—
Proved a blessing indeed to some who were there,
Who had starved for two days to take lunch at the Fair.
From one end of the Fair to the other they went,
On purchasing wonderful bargains intent,
For they early discovered as the tables they'd pass
That the prices were low and the goods were first-class.
And so they laid in quite a stock of good things,
And paid for them, too; for the discount cash brings
Is always clear profit, and counts in the end,
By leaving considerable more cash to spend
And so they bought pin-cushions, tidies and cups,
And things for the baby, soft socks and warm wraps,
And fine gifts for Christmas, for uncles and aunts,
And needles and thread to sew buttons on pants,
And scholars bought beautiful gifts for their teacher,
And church people bought some nice things for their preacher
And each one who wanted to, easily was able
To get what they wanted at some fair one's table.
And when all was done, and the lights were turned low,
And the maidens were ready to quit work and go,
A great sense of thankfulness rose in their hearts
At the successful way they had all played their parts;
And they felt that their thanks were especially due
To the kind friends who helped them to put the thing through,
Who gave them their time, and the work of their hands;
Who furnished them oysters, and yarns, and gum bands,
And coal, spoons and dishes, and candy and cake;
And who helped them to fry, and to roast, boil and bake.
And as for themselves, they are amply repaid
As they view with complaisance, the cash that they made
They see in the near future a quiet repose,
A calm state of rest, in which they propose
To seek the seclusion of some cosy nook,
And read themselves happy each with a new book,
Obtained from the Library, when they go there,
And bought with the cash that was raised at the Fair

—A man giving away samples of chewing tobacco, as an advertisement for some tobacco house dropped in on the GAZETTE boys one day last week. He was permitted to interview the entire force but could not give any of his samples away His astonishment was great, as it was the first printing office that he ever entered that had no tobacco users.

—A. Ellis Lovett, the younger son of Benjamin Lovett, bookkeeper in the Farmers' National Bank, died on Monday morning of diphtheria, aged about ten years. Ellis was a general favorite with his playmates, and was beloved by all who knew him. His parents have the sincere sympathy of all in their bereavement.

IN AND AROUND THE COUNTY.

The skating rink at Quakertown is crowded every night that the band is there.

The Sunday School library of the Fallsington Episcopal church has received a number of new books.

Rev. C. H. Woolston was publicly installed as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Lambertville, N. J., on Thursday evening last.

The children of the Emilie M. E. Sunday School will have their annual Christmas entertainment next Friday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Chicken thieving has become so common in Montgomery county that the newspapers call on the people to look out for their hen roosts.

Rev. W. Jones, of Hartsville, formerly pastor of Neshaminy Presbyterian church, has been tendered a charge in New Mexico, and has accepted.

Several days ago while the young daughter of Aaron Carman, of Tullytown, was playing with their dog she was attacked and badly bitten about the face.

A series of entertainments has been arranged for the benefit of the new library building at Langhorne. The first, consisting of a tea drink, will be held in Bellevue hall on Saturday evening, January 3.

The country seat of the late General Robert Patterson, with eight acres of land, at Waverly Heights, Abington station, N. P. R. R., has been sold to Hon. Thomas P. Elcock for $12,000.

Hiram Fetter, of Bustleton, while driving along the pike at the railroad crossing near Somerton, one day recently, had occasion to get out of his carriage to fix the harness, and while so doing his horse dropped dead in the road from some unknown casse.

Robert Green, an aged and respected colored man, of Bensalem, died recently at the age of ninety years. He was a slave before the war, but succeeded in escaping to the Northern States. He settled in Byberry, acquired property and a home, where he spent the remainder of his days, an upright and industrious man.

HISTORY OF SANTA CLAUS.—The history of Santa Claus—a curious mixture of truth and fable—goes far back into the ancient time. Centuries ago a child was born in Asia Minor who received the name of Nicholas. His parents were wealthy and of high rank, and desiring to express their gratitude to God for the birth of their son, they resolved to educate him for Christian priesthood. The child was sober and thoughtful, and while yet young both his parents died and he inherited their great wealth. He considered the riches a sacred trust; he fed the hungry, he clothed the destitute, and performed all kinds of good deeds as secretly as possible. As a priest he was greatly beloved; as a bishop he continued his benevolence. After his death the church canonized him and he became one of the greatest patron saints, being revered as the help of the poor, the protector of the weak, and as the especial patron saint of little children, who were taught to believe that their good gifts came from him. St. Nicholas was the name given him by the monks, and this was familiarly changed to Santa Nic'laus, and finally clipped down to Santa Claus, who is still represented as retaining his old habits of secret benevolence and coming down the chimney at nights, laden with Christmas presents for children. A pleasant fiction it is to them, under the cover of which that charming secrecy concerning the donors of gifts is kept up, though little eyes and ears and minds are keen, and Santa Claus is usually very well know to them as a much more modern personage than old St. Nicholas. But the children enjoy the harmless pretence, the mysterious filling of stockings and the heavily laden Christmas tree.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office last evening:—Elizabeth Campbell, Clarence Carr, Dennis Daniel, James E. Magill, James McCue, Mrs Frank Smyth, Cold Spring; H. M. Stackhouse, Frank Williams, Miss Annie E. Way. Postals—Isaac Evans.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The following deeds were entered for record since our last report:

George Ammosch to Peter Headman, 1 acre, 74 perches in Rockhill, July 23, 1884	$ 110 00
Administrator of Charles Hamilton to Julietta Lambrite, lot in Doylestown, December 6, 1884	1,790 00
John Croman to Jonas Singmaster, lot in Milford, December 2, 1884	500 00
Jacob W. George to William Steckel, lot in Doylestown borough, May 1, 1876	400 00
Luther W. Miller to William Steckel, lot in Doylestown borough, October 3, 1879	50 00
William Ameg to Reuben Wimmer, 7a. 144p. in Richland, November 11, 1872	400 00
Jacob R. Bender to Reuben Wimmer, 13a. 157p. in Richland, April 7, 1877	400 00
Enoch Benner to Reuben Wimmer, 13a., 1p. in Richland, April 6, 1866	829 59
Administrator of Ann Larzalere to William Kinsey, lot in Bristol borough, November 29, 1884	882 50
Elwood D. Clymer et al. to Mary Carrol, lot in Bristol borough, December 4, 1884	1,000 00
William Kinsey to Thomas N. Tomlinson, lot in Bristol borough, December 6, 1884	500 00
William Kinsey to J. F. Moore, lot in Bristol borough, December 6, 1884	450 00
Cyrus Hillborn to Charles Stokes, lot in Newtown borough, October 30, 1878	75 00
Nathan Martin to Christian S. Meyeys, 1a. in Bedminster, May 17, 1883	1 00
William H Bandall to Theodore P. Harvey, lot in Buckingham, May 16, 1882	500 00
Joshua Summers to John Fry, lot in Hilltown, December 8, 1882	1,130 00
Sarah Brand to Isaac G Thomas, lot in Doylestown, December 17, 1884	1,900 00
William S. Mull to Onias Merahon, lot in Falls, September 11, 1884	150 00
Annie C Lear to William Heater, lot in Durham, September 13, 1884	160 00
Susan Nicholas to Peter Wolbach, 47a., 154p. in Springfield, March 20, 1883	3,232 00
George W. Strauser to Mary Myers, lots in Bristol borough, November 18, 1884	3,800 00
Clerk Orphans' Court to William Larzalere, lots in Bristol borough, December 15, 1884	1,022 50
Executors of Elizabeth Jenks to Hannah W. Collins et al, lot in Bristol borough, December 1, 1884	4,500 00
L. H. Medara and wife to Mary M. Zukschwert et al., 16a. in Rockhill, December 15, 1884	1,414 30
Heirs of Caroline Brown to Mary Ann Brown, lot in Bristol borough, December 10, 1884	300 00
Sarah E. Chestnut to William Buchanan, lot in Lower Makefield, October 7, 1868	60 00
Executors of Charles Harvey to Joseph Harvey, lot in Doylestown borough, April 5, 1884	3,300 00

NORRISTOWN ASYLUM.—A party numbering sixty gentlemen, comprising members of the Legislature, the Board of Public Charities and the Lunacy Commission, Friday, visited the Norristown Insane Asylum at the invitation of the Board of Trustees. General Hartranft, President of the Board, explained to the guests that they had been invited there to see the true condition of the Asylum, so that when an extra appropriation for needed improvements was asked of the Legislature at its next session, the members present would not oppose the bill. The drainage from the hospital empties into Stony Creek, which flows into the Schuylkill river just above where Norristown obtains its water supply, and the citizens demand that it be changed. Colonel Waring, the expert on drainage, who is now in Newport, has been requested to visit the asylum and prepare plans for the desired change. The chapel is pronounced too small, and the dining room at the end of each corridor will be converted into hospital wards, making accommodations for 400 extra patients. Two large dining rooms are asked for in their place, so that the male and female patients can be kept separate during meal time. The visitors declare that the charges of irregularities are unfounded. A lack of management, they state, exists in some of the departments, but not to a serious extent. Nothing was discovered to indicate any dishonesty on the part of the trustees or any of the officials of the hospital.

CONCERNING CESSPOOLS.

"Naples," says a contemporary, "having been vigorously scourged by cholera, is setting out to expend $20,000,000 in improved sewers and other sanitary enterprises. The curse of Naples and of some other Italian cities are the cesspools, in which filth stagnates and rots, until it poisons the very earth, and the people who live on the soil, and whose dwellings are connected with the cesspools."

There are a number of cesspools poisoning the air and soil of Bristol, and yet intelligent people are found to defend them, and to promote their continuance by opposing the construction of sewers, which is the only way to get rid of them.

It is a well established fact that nothing so tends to the development of typhoid and typhus fever, cholera and other similar diseases as a foul condition of the soil. The first step toward a sound sanitary condition is to keep filth from dwellings.

☞Fresh meat, juicy and tender choice roasts, best steaks, excellent stews, nutritious soup pieces; beef, veal and mutton at the old established meat market at corner of Mill and Cedar streets. CHARLES H. FENTON, Proprietor.

☞The place to get pure medicines, fine chemicals, superior perfumery, toilet soaps, hair oil and pomades is at the Dorrance street Drug Store. It is also the place of accuracy, carefulness and low prices, and is conducted by Serrill Douglass, a graduate of Pharmacy.

☞Oranges, from 20 to 50 cents per dozen; Grapes, Bananas, Lemons, Apples, Pears, Pine Apples, Cocoanuts, Raisins. New Citron, Lemon Peel. Dates, 10 cents per pound, new Figs, 10 cents per pound, mixed Nuts, for table use, 20 cents per pound. All fresh and new at Jackson's.

☞Go to Jackson's for Mixtures, 20 cents per pound; very nice, 25 cents per pound, still better and very fine mixtures, 50 cents, all in a nice box, all fresh and pure. Sunday schools and parties supplied at Philadelphia prices. Give us a call before buying elsewhere and you will be satisfied and leave your orders at Jackson's, 27 Mill street.

☞A. Staukowitch, the well-known and experienced piano tuner of Philadelphia, makes regular visits to Bristol to tune the instruments of his regular customers, and will also accommodate parties at any time through the year. Orders can be left at the GAZETTE office or sent to him at 1534 Vine street, Philadelphia, and will receive prompt attention.

☞The Democratic party have had their choice for President, but that does not prevent the people from having their choice of sewing machines. The place to make your choice is where they have more than one kind to choose from. I keep all the leading machines which I sell cheap for cash, or on instalments, I also deal in Bicycles, tricycles, clothes-wringers, etc. W. H. Booz, No. 26 Radcliffe street.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Cattle Market.

Beef cattle were in lighter supply, and with a fair demand rates advanced a fraction. Extra at 6¼a7c.; good at 5¾a6c.; medium at 4¼ a 5, common at 3 a 4 cents.

Fat cows were dull and lower at 2¼ a 4¼ cents.

Milch cows were dull at $30 a $65.

Veal calves were active at 6 a 8¼ cents.

Sheep and Lambs were in fair demand. Extra, 5 a 5¼ cents, good, 4 a 4¼ cents; medium, 3 a 3¼ cents; common, 2 a 2¼ cents. Lambs, 3a6¼ cents. Hogs were in fair request at 6 a 6¼ cents.

Hay and Straw.

HAY AND STRAW.—Prime Timothy, 85 a $1 00 per 100 lbs; mixed, 70 a 80 cents. Straw, $20 a 21. Receipts for the week:—Loads of Hay, 380; do Straw 52.

Seeds. Clover was steady at former rates. Timothy was unchanged. Flax was firm. We quote Cloverseed at 7¼ a 8 cents; timothy, good and choice, at $1 45 a 1 50; flaxseed at $1 45 per bushel.

—A Nevada miner and capitalist, recently returned from Alaska, reports the finding there of a remarkable rich quarry, in which, strange to say, were both red and white marble of the finest quality.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have formed a partnership, under the name and style of GEORGE F. STONE & CO., for the transaction of the Plumbing and Gas Fitting business. GEORGE F. STONE, GEORGE S. STONE. Bristol, Pa., Dec. 1st, 1884.

1885.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES

Aims to cover the whole field of progressive journalism No subject is too great for it to discuss intelligently and without bias, and none so insignificant as to escape its notice. It lays the world tributary to its wants, and everywhere its agents may be found, alert to gather the particulars of all passing events and send them by telegraph up to the last moment of going to press It is a brief and abstract chronicle of the time and contains all that is worth knowing in the history of the world for the past twenty-four hours.

$1.00. The Weekly Times

$1.00 A YEAR.

The Largest, the Brightest and the Best A Newspaper for Every Household.

"THE WEEKLY TIMES" is foremost among the largest and best of the Family and General weekly newspapers published in the country, and it is now offered to single subscribers at One Dollar a year and an extra copy given with every club of 20. It is the most progressive journal of its class. Its aim is to be the newspaper of the people of the whole country; to meet every intelligent want in journalism, and to make it so cheap that all can afford to enjoy its weekly visits.

"THE ANNALS OF THE WAR" have been one of the distinguishing features of "THE WEEKLY TIMES," and it is now imitated in that feature by many of the leading journals and periodicals of the country. The best writers from the active participants of the great struggle on both sides will continue their contributions to the unwritten history of the war in every number, and make the paper specially entertaining and instructive to the veterans of both the Blue and the Gray.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

"THE WEEKLY TIMES" is mailed, postpaid, for One Dollar a year. Every club of 20 will be entitled to an extra copy. Address

THE TIMES, TIMES BUILDING, PHILADA.

THE PRESS FOR 1885.

DEVOTED TO PROTECTION AND EARNESTLY REPUBLICAN.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper.

The PRESS comes to the new year with the largest circulation, the best equipment, and the fullest requirements of the complete newspaper which it has ever enjoyed The past year has been one of great growth. The increased facilities and resources give it the means of being even a better newspaper than ever before

The political change lends added interest and obligation to the future. The PRESS faces new duties with undaunted spirit. It is Republican in principle, untrammelled in expression, with faith in the intelligent masses and fealty to purer politics. It is especially devoted to the national policy of Protection as the bulwark of American interest and industries.

Above all, it will maintain its pre-eminence as a complete General and Family Newspaper.

The WEEKLY PRESS excels in all the elements of a first-class General and Family weekly newspaper It is especially adapted to the wants of all who desire a concise and comprehensive presentation of the news of the day with interesting and instructive reading for the home and the fireside. Its Agricultural and Household Departments are among the best anywhere printed, and good stories, graphic correspondence and choice miscellany complete a paper which is unsurpassed. Illustrated special articles on live topics will be a prominent feature of the coming year. Send for a specimen copy containing large and attractive list of books offered as premiums to subscribers and club raisers

Terms to Mail Subscribers: (Postpaid.)

DAILY, including Sunday, one year, $7 50; one month, 65 cents.

DAILY, exclusive of Sunday, one year, $6 00; one month, 50 cents.

SUNDAY edition only, one year, $2 00.

Served by City Carriers, 12 cents a week; including Sunday, 16 cents a week.

The WEEKLY PRESS, one dollar a year.

Drafts, checks, and other remittances, should be made payable to

THE PRESS CO., Limited, Philadelphia, Pa.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY, or SHORT-HAND and Type-Writing HERE Situations furnished. Address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

SALESMEN WANTED!

To sell first-class Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Clematis, Grape Vines, etc. Permanent employment on the most favorable terms. Address, giving age and references to business men.

J. M. EDWARDS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

S. B. ARDREY & SONS, Machinists, Model and Pattern Makers, POND STREET, ABOVE WALNUT, BRISTOL.

MACHINE AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHS. Farmers having machinery to repair will find it to their advantage to patronize us.

Christmas is Coming!

YOU can find nothing more elegant and suitable to make even your most fastidious friend a present than an OIL PAINTING, which you can examine, day or evening, at the residence of C. L. STREET The Artist, 25 Dorrance Street, Bristol. ☞PORTRAITS A SPECIALTY.

MAPLE SYRUP

In quart bottles, 50 cents; half gallon cans, 85 cents, one gallon cans, $1 60, this is an excellent article to use on buckwheat cakes. We also have the Buckwheat, both plain and self-raising, as well as canned Fruits, Meats, vegetables and Fish in great variety. Sugars, Teas, Coffees and Spices, Country Sausage, 2 pounds for 25 cents, Scrapple, 7 cents per pound,

EDWARD H. FOSTER, Dorrance Street Cash Grocer.

NOTICE.

I will continue to serve my friends and the public with Daily and Weekly Papers as heretofore, and would be pleased to have them call and examine my stock of

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

FRANK T. CHAMBERS, Bristol News Agency, 36 Mill Street.

BANK STOCK, &c., AT PUBLIC SALE. ON 3rd Day, the 30th Inst.,

At 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Bank:

104 Shares of the FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK of Bucks county (in lots.)

2 Shares BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY'S Stock.

8 Shares BRISTOL WATER COMPANY'S Stock.

Terms cash on delivery of certificates. WILLIAM KINSEY, Auctioneer. 12 mo., 20th, 1884.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1884.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY," in the borough of Bristol, in the county of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the provisions of the "Act of Congress to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1882.

Now, therefore, I, HENRY W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY," in the Borough of Bristol, in the county of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely, until close of business on December 13, 1904.

[SEAL] In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 10th day of December, 1884.

H. W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency. [No. 717.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW YORK HERALD, Weekly Edition, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Brightest, Most Newsy and Accurate Weekly Journal in the United States.

SKETCHES, CARTOONS,

And numerous other features have been added. Also a complete, exhaustive summary of the news in all departments. It is read by upwards of half a million people and is a good advertising medium, reaching factories, farms and homes of all descriptions in every part of the country.

A PERFECT NEWSPAPER.

It contains all the general news of the daily edition of the Herald, which has the largest circulation in the United States.

Independent in politics, it is the most valuable chronicle of political news in the world, impartially giving the occurrences and opinions of all parties, so that all sides may be known In the department of

FOREIGN NEWS

The HERALD has always been distinguished by the fullness of its cable dispatches The new transatlantic cables will increase facilities

The Farm Department of the WEEKLY HERALD is practical It goes to the point and does not give wild theories The farmer will save many more than

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

From the suggestions of the Farm Department alone, concerning soil, cattle, crops trees, buildings, gardening, poultry, and agricultural economy. "The Home" instructs the housewife and the children in regard to economical and tasteful new dishes, the fashions and the making of home comforts. In addition are given latest reports of trade and

PRODUCE MARKETS,

The condition of money, columns of miscellaneous reading, poetry, special novelettes, wit and humor, both social and political, sporting news, popular science, the doings of well-known persons of the world, a department devoted to the dramatic and lyric stage: While the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest and best news of the world, it is also a journal for the family.

Subscribe one dollar, at any time, for a full year. Postage free to any part of the United States or Canadas.

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Eclectic Magazine OF *Foreign Literature, Science, and Art.*

1885—41st YEAR.

The Foreign Magazines embody the most scholarly, vigorous and searching thought of the age Through the medium of these periodicals the best work of the great authors of Europe passes, as a rule, before it is finally put into book-form. It is the aim of the *Eclectic Magazine* to select and reprint all the representative articles thus given to the world.

The plan of the *Eclectic* includes Science, Essays, Reviews, Biographical Sketches, Historical Papers, Art Criticism, Travels, Poetry and Short Stories

Its Editorial Departments comprise Literary Notices, dealing with current home books, Foreign Literary Notes, Science and Art, summarizing briefly the new discoveries and achievements in this field, and consisting of choice extracts from new books and foreign journals The subjoined lists exhibit the principal sources whence the material is drawn, and the names of some of the leading authors whose articles may be expected to appear

PERIODICALS.	AUTHORS.
Quarterly Review,	Rt. Hon W. E Gladstone,
Brit. Quarterly Review,	Alfred Tennyson,
Edinburgh Review,	Professor Huxley,
Westminster Review,	Professor Tyndall,
Contemporary Review,	Rich. A. Proctor, B. A.,
Fortnightly Review.	J. N. Lockyer, F R S,
The Nineteenth Century,	Dr. W. B. Carpenter,
Science Miscellany,	E. B. Tylor,
Blackwood's Magazine,	Professor Max Muller,
Cornhill Magazine,	Professor Owen,
MacMillan's Magazine,	Matthew Arnold,
Longman's Magazine,	E. A Freeman, D.C L,
New Quaterly Magazine,	James Anthony Froude,
Temple Bar,	Thomas Hughes,
Belgravia,	Algernon C. Swinburne,
Good Words,	William Black,
London Society,	Mrs Oliphant,
Saturday Review,	Cardinal Newman,
The Spectator,	Cardinal Manning,
The Academy	Miss Thackeray,
The Athenæum,	Thomas Hardy,
Nature,	Robert Buchanan,
etc., etc.	etc., etc.

The aim of the *Eclectic* is to be instructive and not sensational, and it commends itself particularly to all intelligent and thoughtful readers who desire instruction as well as entertainment

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

The *Eclectic* comprises each year two large volumes of over 1,700 pages. Each of these volumes contains a fine steel engraving, which adds much to the attraction of the magazine.

TERMS.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, $5, five copies, $20 Trial subscription for three months, $1 The ECLECTIC and any $4 magazine, $8. Postage free.

E. R. PELTON, Publisher, 25 Bond Street, New York.

MRS. WILSON RANDALL

HAS REOPENED AND RESTOCKED HER

Millinery Store

ON

BATH STREET, BRISTOL, PA.

September 10, 1884.

JOSHUA BURTON,

AT AMOS LIPPINCOTT'S OLD STAND.

68 Mill Street, Bristol,

DEALER IN

FINE HAVANNA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, &c.

ALSO THE OFFICE OF

BURTON'S EXPRESS, Bristol.

ALL KINDS OF HAULING DONE at reasonable rates.

OLIVER LaRUE'S Livery and Boarding Stables.



Good carriages and quiet horses furnished for parties and families at reasonable prices.

Call at George W. Allen's old stand, WOOD STREET, between Mill and Market, BRISTOL, PA.

REAL ESTATE For Sale.

For sale, SIX HOUSES on Washington Street, containing seven rooms, four on Penn Street, containing six rooms, also the Stone Building corner Dorrance Street and Railroad, now under lease, and used as a carpet factory. This is an opportunity seldom offered for an investment, or the purchase of a home.

The above property will be sold on easy terms. Apply to CHARLES S. BANES, Real Estate Broker, 806 F St., Washington, D. C. Or A. J. Hibbs, Bristol Pa.

Trips Resumed. THE STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA,

Will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.30 A. M. touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leave Philadelphia at 2 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.

STEAMBOAT TWILIGHT.

The Steamer Twilight will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon, for Beverly, Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, and Andalusia. Returning, leave Bristol at 3 00 P. M. Fare, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. Freight taken at low rates.

HENRY CRAWFORD, Captain.

STEAMBOAT SILVER STAR.

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 2.30 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

THE MISSES CABEEN

WILL RE-OPEN THEIR SCHOOL

Wednesday, September 17th, 1884

FARMER'S NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY.

BRISTOL, PA., December 8th, 1884.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 13, 1885, between the hours of ten and twelve A. M.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW IS THE TIME.

THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE is furnished to subscribers for $1 00 per year, cash in advance.

THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE and the Philadelphia WEEKLY TIMES are furnished to subscribers for $1 85 cents per year, cash in advance.

THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE and the Philadelphia WEEKLY PRESS are furnished to subscribers for $1 85 cents, cash in advance.

THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE and the RURAL NEW YORKER, a wide awake farmer's paper, are furnished to subscribers for $2 75 per year, cash in advance.

THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE and GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK are furnished to subscribers for $2 50 per year, cash in advance.

THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE and HARPER'S MONTHLY are furnished to subscribers for $4 per year, cash in advance.

THE BUCKS COUNTY GAZETTE and HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, a first-class weekly for the young folks, are furnished to subscribers for $2 60 per year, cash in advance.

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Address

JESSE O. THOMAS, Publisher Bucks County Gazette, Bristol, Pa.

DON'T WAIT

Until CHRISTMAS EVE. You may remember how it was last year. We tell you in time that a larger store—larger stock of perfectly new goods will bring a larger crowd. So come early. More CHRISTMAS CARDS than we ever opened before. The finest line of POCKET CUTLERY, LEATHER GOODS, TOYS, STATIONERY, &c., we have ever offered you. MOUTH HARMONICAS and ACCORDEONS, reduced in prices; but don't forget the larger MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Make your home happy by buying a DECKER BROS'., or HAINES BROS'., PIANO, or a MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, which stand unrivaled. Call early, and you will go away well satisfied with your bargains at

BRADFIELD'S MUSIC STORE, No. 33 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT'S,

MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.

Friday, December 5, 1884.

Opening of

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

A full and complete assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Goods, selected especially for the HOLIDAY Sales.

DRESS FABRICS

In large variety at very low prices

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOAKS, NEW MARKETS AND COATS.

RUBBER GOODS

FOR GENTS', LADIES' AND CHILDREN.

GLOVES in all their endless variety, for all ages and all prices.

FANCY GOODS IN LEATHER,

FANCY GOODS IN PLUSH PAPETRIES,

Put up in styles to suit all classes of purchasers, from 18 cents to $3 00 per box

Household Goods

IN SILVER PLATE. CHINA, GLASS AND STONE WARE.

BOOKS AND GAMES

For the Boys and Girls.

Christmas Groceries!

Christmas Groceries!

FULL AND FRESH.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,

BRISTOL, PA.

"INVITATION."

We extend a cordial invitation to every reader of this to call and examine our goods, and the prices they are now being sold at We think values are at the lowest figures they will reach —for goods in our line—which perhaps most of the readers are aware ar

DRY GOODS

in their variety! It is hardly necessary to itemize articles kept—but almost anything and everything needed in that line for a personal or house-furnishing outfit may be found on our counters all at the lowest cash prices—we buy and sell for cash only.

☞When next in the city please call and see our offerings and oblige!

JOHN MOORE & CO.,

517 & 519 NORTH SECOND STREET, above Noble, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Special Bargains are now offered in Blankets and Comfortables.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

From the Hartford Times

NEARING THE END.

JESTE H LORD.

I'm growing old, the hopes and fears
That waged an ever varying strife
No more awaken smiles and tears,
Disturbing my serener life.

The ardent love, the jealous throe,
Which burned and raged without surcease
Have left me, and a gentler glow,
Of sweet contentment brings me peace

Strong passion owns my reason's sway;
Calm pleasure comes where love's hath owed,
A quiet friendship soothes my way
Along life's peaceful autumn road

No unknown future threatens ill,
To fierce ambition drives me on,
I gaze from life's sublimest hill
On dangers past and victories won.

What though my natural powers decay—
My lessening time makes less demand,
The labor done at close of day,
The farmer resting views his land,

And sees the harvest waving fair,
The ridgy rows with plenty filled,
The fruitful fields erst barrens bare,
The barrens bare his hands have tilled

So looks life's landscape to my eyes,
My earthly work is nearly done,
A calm comes to me from the skies
As slowly sinks life's setting sun.

THE NAMES OF NATIONS.

These are derived principally from some peculiar cause or object. For instance, Ireland—which Julius Cæsar first called Hibernia—is a kind of modification of Erin, or the country of the West

Scotland, from Scotia, a tribe which originally came from Ireland. It was anciently called Caledonia, which means a mountainous country—forests and lands.

Portugal, the ancient Lusitania, was so named from a town on the river Douro, called Cale, opposite to which the inhabitants built a city called Porto or Oporto. And when the country was recovered from the Moors the inhabitants combined the words and called it Portucale—hence Portugal

Spain, the ancient Iberia, from the river Iberius or Hispania, from the Phœnician *Spanya*, which signifies abounding with rabbits, which animals are very numerous in that country—hence Spain.

France, from the Franks, a people of Germany who captured that country. Its ancient name was Celta, Gaul or Gallia-Barcchata, the latter signifying striped breeches, which were worn by the natives.

Switzerland, the ancient Helvetia, was so called by the Austrians, who called the inhabitants of these mountainous countries Schweitzers.

Italy received its present names from a renowned prince named Italius. It was called Hesperius from its western locality.

Holland, the ancient Batavi, a war-like people, was so named from German *hohl*, the English of which is hollow, implying a very low country. The inhabitants are called Dutch from the German *deutsch* or *teutsch*.

Sweden and Norway were anciently called Scandinavia, which the modern antiquarians think means a country, the woods of which have been burned or destroyed. The appellation Sweden is derived from Sictuna or Suitheod. The native term Norway or the northern way explains itself.

Prussia, from Peuzzi, a Sclavonic race, but some writers suppose it took its name from Burrio, and the Scalvonic syllable *po*, which means adjacent or near

Denmark means the marches, territories or boundaries of the Danes.

Russia is the ancient Sarmatia, which has been subsequently named Muscovy. It derives its present names from Russi, a Scalvonic tribe who founded the Russian monarchy. The original savage inhabitants used to paint their bodies in order to appear more terrible in battle. They generally lived in the mountains, and their chariots were their only habitations

Turkey took its name from the Turks or Turcomans, which signifies wanderers and originally belonged to the Ottoman empire, from Othoman, one of their principal leaders.

GIVEN TO LYING.

What is the matter with the human race? What obliquity is it that induces people to tell lies out of which they can get no possible benefit? Are the majority of people consciously unveracious, or are they really dupes of their senses? "I said in my wrath all men are liars." Perhaps he might have said it coolly and with scientific precision. Perhaps it is a question of physiology rather than of morals. The human frame is acknowledged to be a wonderful piece of mechanism The Psalmist admired it, but it puzzled him. If he had been a scientist he would have been able to give physiological reasons for the opinion that there is not one perfect man—no, not one Scarcely a perfect woman. It is known that two people do not see the same thing alike, and consequently they describe it differently. They do not hear the same statement alike, and they always repeat it with variations. Of all witnesses the eye is the least trustworthy. It appears to be the most subject to delusions. There is a reason for this. No two persons have eyes alike. The two eyes in one head are seldom alike, if they match in color they are different in form, different in focus. Not one eye in ten millions is in a normal perfect condition. The focus is either behind the retina or in front of it, and the eye is either near sighted or far sighted. What can be expected of such an imperfect organ in the way of correct observation? It appears to be still worse with the ear. It is at best a crooked organ, and nearly everything that passes through it gets a twist. And these two defective machines are allied with probably the most deceitful little member that ever was—the tongue. The effort of the tongue to put into sound and speech the so-called impressions obtained through the complicated mechanism of the eye and the ear is a ludicrous failure. Any one who is familiar with a court of justice or neighborhood talk knows that. And owing to the sympathy of one part of the body with another, the thumb and the fore and middle fingers (which hold the pen) become infected. The substitution of the [illegible] style-graphic pen for the flowing quill and [illegible] steel it was thought would tend to remedy this defect. But this obstacle in the way of writing does not check the tendency to prevaricate any more than stuttering does in the case of the tongue, and it is as difficult for a stutterer to speak the truth as for a glib-tongued person. The consequence of this infection of the pen-fingers is that what is not strictly true now and then creeps into print. People are beginning to find out this physical defect, and many persons now will not believe what they read in a newspaper any more than if it were told them by an intimate friend. But they read it and repeat it, and, owing to the defects before spoken of, they scarcely ever repeat it as printed. So we all become involved in a congeries of misrepresentation.

Custom of Touching Glasses.—The custom of touching glasses prior to drinking healths, almost universally prevalent, is traced back to the mediæval banquets of Germany to the custom to pass a "loving cup" from hand to hand. This gradually necessitated that the cup should be of enormous size, but finally smaller cups were adopted and the old custom was conformed to by the drinkers touching their glasses before drinking.

The Saxons passed around a large cup from which each guest drank. Who thus drank stood up, and, as he lifted up the cup with both hands his body was exposed without any defense to a blow and the occasion was often seized by an enemy to murder him. To prevent this the following plan was adopted. When one of the company stood up to drink he required the companion who sat next to him to be his pledge—that is, to be responsible for protecting him against anybody who would attempt to take advantage of his defenseless position This companion stood up also and raised his drawn sword in his hand to defend the drinker while drinking.

This practice, in a somewhat altered form continued long after the condition of society had ceased to require it, and was the origin of the modern practice of pledging by drinking.

A foreign gentleman at a musical evening a few weeks since expressed a great wish to hear "Home, Sweet Home," which he had been told was a striking example of musical pathos and expression. A well-known professor of music, having been asked to play it, sat down to the piano and dashed into Thalberg's variations to the air, to which the foreign gentleman listened with deep attention, becoming, however, a little bewildered at the complicated passage to the finale. At the conclusion he rose and gravely shook hands with the professor, saying, "I tank you, sare. I think we understand now your 'Home, Sweet Home'—so nice and quiet to begin with, but, at the end, oh, what a row in the house.

The practice of laying down straw in the street in cases of illness has of late increased perceptibly, says a London journal Indeed, it would not be an easy matter, as a rule, to walk a mile in any fashionable quarter of London without coming across a patch of the roadway covered by litter in a more or less advanced stage of decomposition. A very strong protest against this state of things is entered in the monthly report of the medical officer for health for Marylebone.

Oshkosh, Wisconsin, has a factory which last season turned out 60,000 pounds genuine Swiss cheese. For years Americans have furnished England with the greater part of her old Stilton cheese and Westphalia with her celebrated hams Next year Americans will likely be manufacturing genuine Lyons silks and West of England tweeds.

Ten thousand dollars for hats have been taken in by four firms in Pittsburg for sales to pay election bets

The schools for the Zuni Indians in Arizona are reported to be doing excellent work. Carpentering and other practical trades are taught.

—No Southerner expects any rebel claims to be paid—no, of course not. Yet nine bills to pay just such claims were offered in the House of Representatives Tuesday, and referred to the proper committee —*Tribune*.

☞"Cincinnati Pork' Cincinnati Pork!" Why Cincinnati Pork? Because Ohio stock-raisers give their hogs Day's Horse and Cattle Powder every day in their swill, and they are known to be healthy Price 25 cents per pound-package.

TO THE NORTHWEST AND THE FAR-WEST.

No highway of travel has received more flattering notices from the public than the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Railway, the pioneer short line and the popular route to the Northwest and the Far West. Whether one's Mecca be Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis or Dakota, on the different branches of this much traveled thoroughfare, or even if one's destination be to points still more remote, it presents, without a doubt, the greatest advantages to the traveler in his westward course. Apart from its excellent road-bed, its fine coaches, and the grand scenery through which it passes, its dining cars and service are probably the most sumptuous of any railroad in the world Indeed, the western lines, and notably the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, fairly lead their eastern rivals in the matter of comforts administered to their passengers. So that with statistics to show one's life is safer in the average railway train than when sitting in one's home or when engaged in one's legitimate business, the traveler who places himself under the guardianship of a well regulated railway may prosecute his journey with a feeling of security and comfort as great as when reclining in his arm chair amid his own *lares et penates*.

For the benefit of those desiring to emigrate to Dakota and other localities in the Northwest and Far West, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company has published an illustrated pamphlet full of common sense facts and valuable information and statistics, which will be sent free of charge, by addressing A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

☞"Rough on Corns," for Corns, Bunions 15c

☞Thin people "Well's Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, &c $1

☞"Rough on Toothache," instant relief. 15c

☞Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer"

☞"Buchu-paiba," great kidney and urinary cure

☞Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, cleared out by "Rough on Rats" 15c.

☞"Rough on Coughs," troches, 15c, liquid, 25c.

☞For children, slow in development, puny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer"

☞"Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder Try it 15c.

☞Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility cured by 'Wells' Health Renewer" $1.

☞Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, for feverishness, worms, constipation; tasteless. 25c.

☞Stinging, irritation, all Kidney and Urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-paiba." $1.

☞Night sweats, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia cured by 'Wells' Health Renewer."

☞My husband (writes a lady) is three times the man since using "Wells' Health Renewer"

☞If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

☞[illegible] in America "Buchu-paiba" is a quick, complete cure. $1.

☞How He Got a Position.—"I applied for a position in a banking house in Wall street six months ago, and although I proved my competency, they would not take me I had been down on my luck and looked old and shabby An idea struck me I got up a new growth of hair with Parker's Hair Balsam raised a decent suit of clothes, applied again, and they took me in a minute." So writes a clerk with $2,000 salary. The moral is plain. Parker's Hair Balsam gives a person a new face.

The Union Democratic club of Richmond, Va., had a 219-pound plum pudding for its Thanksgiving dinner.

☞Great things have ever hinged on trifles. The first family difficulty on record was caused by an apple core, the last we heard of was the negligence of a father to keep up the supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when all hands had a cold

Household Hints.—Silk handkerchiefs washed in clear water with pure castile soap look like new. Do not iron, but snap between the fingers until almost dry, and then press under a weight.

☞Adolf Ialloz, carriage manufacturer, 119 Carroll Street, Buffalo, N. Y., states "I was troubled with nausea of the stomach, sick headache and general debility. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me.

☞For earache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelled Neck, and the results of colds and inflammation, use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—the great pain destroyer.

—The average of man's life it is said has increased 5 per cent in the last thirty years and woman's eight per cent This is due to civilization, and especially improved sanitary methods

☞The untidy, dirty appearance of a grizzly beard should never be allowed. Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers will readily change their color to a brown or black, at discretion, and thus keep up your reputation for neatness and good looks.

—A 130-ton gun has been cast at the Krupp works for the Italian Government. If the experiments with this monster are successful others on the same model, to serve for coast defence, will be cast at he royal foundry near Spezia.

—Wokmen make a mistake when they suppose that manufacturers find any satisfaction in shutting down and discharging their empoyes To have hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in buildings and machinery, which is bringing no return, is a very serious business. Full employment and fair pay is a benefit to employer and employed.

Thirteen and One to Carry.—A well-husbanded lady is now residing in the State of Arkansas. She is 65 years of age, and is living with a courageous man who has assumed the position of being her fourteenth husband! It is said that in the hall of her house there are thirteen pegs, upon which hangs a hat duly labelled as the property of one of the defunct husbands.—*Austin Dispatch*.

☞"Words fail to express my gratituke," says Mr Selby Carter, of Nashville, Tenn., "for the benefits derived from Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Having been afflicted all my life with scrofula, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in blotches, ulcers, and mattery sores, all over my body" Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and since discontinuing its use, eight months ago, has had no return of the scrofulous symptoms.

WATCH THE KIDNEYS.

They are the most important secretory organs. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids of the body, containing poisonous matter taken out of the system. If the Kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained, the whole system becomes disordered and the following symptoms will follow: Headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. You can thoroughly protect the Kidneys by BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, and when any of these symptoms manifest themselves you can quickly rid yourself of them by this best of all medicines for the Kidneys. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS are sold everywhere at $1 per bottle, and one bottle will prove their efficacy.

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. Ayer's Cathartic Pills act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including **Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery,** and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these Pills by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These Pills are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:
"Ayer's Pills are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your Pills are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. Page, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used Ayer's Pills in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. Hayes."
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.*, says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking Ayer's Pills. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

Ayer's Cathartic Pills correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. | All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRISTMAS BARGAINS FOR GENTS!
Christmas Bargains for Boys!! Christmas Bargains Which will Delight the Whole Family!!!

A chance for the ladies to purchase Christmas gifts for their male relatives and friends, at very low prices A splendid opportunity for the maiden fair to purchase a present for her particular young man, which will please him, and also touch her purse very lightly HERE is a list which will prove useful to those who intend making presents

Gents' handsome silk handkerchiefs, 35 cents
Gents' beautiful silk brocade handkerchiefs, 45 cents
Gents' elegant satin handkerchiefs, very heavy, 60 and 75 cents.
Gents fine embroidered slippers, 85 cents.
Gents' extra embroidered slippers, $1 00
Gents' extra embroidered slippers, $1 25, kid lined
Good suspenders, fancy colors 20 cents.
Fine silk suspenders, all colors, 25 cents.
Extra fine silk, embroidered suspenders, 40 cents
Elegant silk suspenders with silk ends, 50 cents
Suspenders and silk handkerchiefs put up in fancy boxes
Warm knit jackets, for boys, 40 cents
Fine knit jackets, for men, 75 to $1 00
Extra fine all wool and worsted jackets, $1 75
Good neckties, 10, 20 and 25 cents
Beautiful neckties, latest style, 40 cents
Elegant neckties, satin lined, 50 cents
Large stock of men's and boy's sheep, buck and dogskin gloves and gauntlets, 25 45 75 and $1 25
Full stock of rubber boots and shoes
Little boy's rubber boots $1 00
Big boy's rubber boots, $2 25
Men's rubber boots, $2 75
Ladies' best rubber shoes, 35 cents
Men's best rubber shoes, 55 cents
Men's low arctics, 90 cents
Boy's buckle arctics $1 00.
Complete line of men's and boy's working pants, 75 $1 00 $1 25
Common and fine suits, very low
A well assorted stock of boots and shoes at rock bottom prices
Large assortment of gents' and boy's hats and caps at 20 25, 50, 75 and $1 00.
Fine fur, stiff hats, nobby styles, $1 50, sell elsewhere at $2 50, we guarantee this fact
Our constantly increasing business proves beyond doubt that our prices are extremely low, and that buyers appreciate the fact

Wood's Cash Clothing Store,
Mill Street, near Wood, Bristol, Pa.
☞Don't come unless you have the Cash

1885.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

With the new volume beginning in December, Harper's Magazine will conclude its thirty-fifth year The oldest periodical of its type, it is yet, in each new volume, a new magazine, not simply because it presents fresh subjects and new pictures, but also and chiefly, because it steadily advances in the method itself of magazine making In a word, the *Magazine* becomes more and more the faithful mirror of current life and movement Leading features in the attractive programme for 1885 are, new serial novels by Constance Fenimore Woolson and W D Howells, a new novel entitled "At the Red Glove," descriptive illustrated papers by F D Millet, R Swain Gifford E A Abbey H Gibson, and others, Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," illustrated by Abbey, important papers on Art, Science, etc

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

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The volumes of the *Magazine* begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

The last eleven Semi-annual Volumes of *Harper's Magazine* in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid

Index to *Harper's Magazine* Alphabetical, Analytical and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1880, one vol 8vo Cloth, $4 00

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS New York

1885.
Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Bazar is the only paper in the world that combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and methods of household adornment Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest Paris and New York styles, with its useful pattern sheet supplements and cut patterns, by enabling ladies to be their own dressmakers, save many times the cost of subscription Its papers on cooking the management of servants, and housekeeping in its various details are eminently practical Much attention is given to the interesting topic of social etiquette and its illustrations of art needle work are acknowledged to be unequaled Its literary merit is of the highest excellence, and the unique character of its humorous pictures has won for it the name of American Punch

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:

HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
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The last Five Annual Volumes of *Harper's Bazar* in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume) for $7 00 per volume

Cloth Cases for each volume suitable for binding, will be sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each

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1885.
Harper's Weekly.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly has now for twenty years, maintained its position as the leading illustrated weekly newspaper in America. With a constant increase of literary and artistic resources it is able to offer for the ensuing year attractions unequalled by any previous volume, embracing a capital illustrated serial story by W E Norris Illustrated articles with special reference to the West and South including the World's Exposition at New Orleans entertaining short stories, mostly illustrated, and important papers by high authorities on the chief topics of the day

Every one who desires a trustworthy political guide, an entertaining and instructive family journal entirely free from objectionable features in either letter press or illustrations, should subscribe to *Harper's Weekly*

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York,

GOLD for the working class Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business, Capital not required We will start you You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us Full particulars, directions, etc, sent free Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work Great success absolutely sure Don't delay. Start now. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U S The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents All intelligent people want it Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free Hallett Book Co., Portland, Maine

MISCELLANEOUS

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FOR 1885.

A PAPER DEVOTED TO AMERICAN INTERESTS.

LARGEST REPUBLICAN CIRCULATION IN AMERICA.

The Tribune begins the new subscription year with prospects unparalled in its history Its circulation for the seven days ending November 9 1884, was as follows

Monday, November 3	99,100
Tuesday November 4	101,500
Wednesday November 5	188 100
Thursday, November 6	107 100
Friday, November 7	100 000
Saturday November 8	172 000
Sunday, November 9	120,000
Weekly, November 5, exclusive of all short term campaign subscriptions	145 910
Semi Weekly	38,5?0

Total number Tribunes printed and sold during the week ending November 9, exclusive of campaign subscriptions 1,202 110

Ninety-four tons of paper were used in printing the week's issues This was of course an election week "spurt" which "broke the record" in New York Settling back into its "steady gait," the Tribune's record stood on the following week

Average daily circulation of the Daily Tribune, to the week ending Nov 15, 1884 121 400
Weekly Tribune, Nov 12 1884 142 650
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MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES

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The New North-West,

being an interesting group of papers by E V Smalley Lieut Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little known regions, papers on French and American art—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations papers on

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the first being by Professor Langley and others Under Architecture are included more of Mrs Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches City and Country Houses, etc Col George E Waring, Jr will describe

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will write from time to time on outdoor subjects

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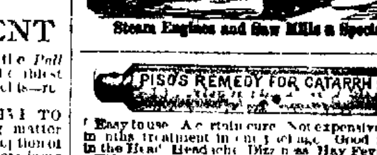
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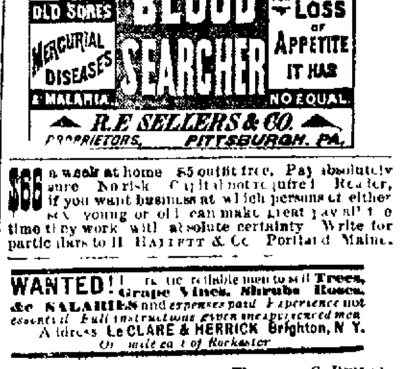
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